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## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

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## AFRICA.

### EGYPT.

**PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.**—Under the auspices of many artists and antiquaries, including Lords Wharncliffe and Wemyss, Sir F. W. Burton, Sir A. H. Layard, Sir F. Leighton, and Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Colvin, Mr. R. S. Poole, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Henry Wallis, a society has been formed entitled “Committee for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt.” These relics have been a subject of anxiety to antiquaries, and recent travellers have reported emphatically that unless immediate steps are taken to save them, by reparation and otherwise, the speedy destruction of the ancient buildings of the Nile Valley is inevitable. The society proposes to bring the facts before the public generally, and to endeavor to induce the authorities to arrest the ruin. Mr. Poynter is the honorary secretary.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

**EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.**—At a committee meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held in London early in December, a report was read from M. Naville setting forth his views as to the work to be done during the present season. He proposes to return once more to Boubastis, so as to entirely complete the excavations carried on there for the last two seasons and ensure a scientific exploration of the site.

The annual meeting of the Fund will be held in London in January.

**PUBLICATION OF TANIS II.**—Messrs. Trübner have published, for the Egypt Exploration Fund, the second part of *Tanis*, dealing also with Nebesha and Taphenes (Daphnae). The text is written by Mr. W. M.

Flinders Petrie and Mr. F. Ll. Griffith; and the work is illustrated with no less than sixty-four plates.

**CAIRO.**—*Bûlâq Museum.*—The ground and buildings of the Bûlâq Museum, together with the house of the director, were to be sold by public auction on Dec. 8. The house will be made over to the purchaser in six months and the museum buildings in eighteen months. It is decided that the collection be deposited at the Palace of Geizeh. This means that students who go to Cairo to work at the museum will be put to the expense of sixteen shillings a day for carriage hire, and, as some gentlemen work there for three or four months at a time, the additional expense will be a serious item in the cost of the journey. The removal shows the regard for the convenience of students felt by the British officials at Cairo, for without their consent the change could not have been made. It should be stated that the director's house was built only two years ago.

*Photographs of illuminated Korans.*—Students of Oriental art will be glad to know that Count d'Hulst has received permission to photograph the magnificent illuminated pages of the Korans in the public library of Cairo. They will form an important addition to the comprehensive series of studies in Cairo art on which he is at present engaged.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

**MITRAHENNY.**—The results of M. Grébaut's excavations here, during the past months, are five statues of kings of ancient dynasties, together with the cartouche of a hitherto unknown queen.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 17.

## TUNISIA.

**BÊJA.**—A terracotta brick found at Bêja bears, in relief, a scene in which are to be seen a horse and three personages. According to M. Clermont-Ganneau, this scene is that of Pegasos tended by nymphs, a subject already represented in a Pompeian fresco.—*Paris Temps*, Aug. 25.

**CARTHAGE.**—*Excavations in a Roman cemetery.*—Abbé Delattre gives in the *Revue Archéologique* (1888, II, pp. 151–74) a report on the excavations carried on by him in one of the Roman cemeteries near Carthage in 1888. Among the pagan cemeteries located outside the city, two, situated N. W. near the ramparts and the amphitheatre, are of especial interest: they date from the first and second centuries, and received the ashes of the members of the imperial household who were placed by the Emperor at the service of the procurator of the *Tabularium* of Carthage. The number of epitaphs found up to the present is about six hundred. Both cemeteries contain tombs of shapes very seldom found in the Roman empire. Each cemetery consists of an area of about one thousand square meters, entirely surrounded by a wall and full of square cippi usually 1.50 met. high and between 0.50 and 1 met. wide. These cippi are built of masonry and contain one or

more funerary urns, which are placed in communication with the outside by a pipe and thus made to receive the libations of the relatives and friends of the defunct, which, after reaching the funerary urn and passing among the bones, often trickled into a lower niche containing coins, lamps, pottery, *etc.* The tube served also to carry down to the funerary urns the burnt remains of the defunct, who sometimes had the monument erected during his or her lifetime (*se vivo aram fecit*). Thus the monument was a veritable altar: each cippus is covered with a coating on which are moulded in relief or painted ornaments such as colonnettes, capitals, garlands, flowers, various symbols, heads, figures, funerary genii, birds and animals. The marble tablet with the epitaph is usually placed on the front, a few centimeters below the upper cornice. Sometimes the bodies were not cremated but buried, and then the tomb took the shape of a half-cylinder resting on a square base. One of these is especially remarkable. On the base is painted a funerary genius in the shape of a child reclining and leaning his head on his right hand, while in his left he holds a cock's head from which the blood flows. It contained (1) a vase in the form of a cock, and a block of plaster in which was moulded the body of a child of the same age, appearance, and position as the painted genius: within it were a few bones. Evidently the body of the child was deposited in the liquid plaster. In the recent excavations, 276 lamps came to light: many of them are of fine style. The total number of epitaphs is 584—one in Greek (of a philosopher); all the rest in Latin, of which only two are versified. In the first cemetery, 187 are of men and 100 of women; of whom, 130 are slaves (103 men and 23 women) and 15 freedmen: in the second cemetery there are 160 men and 135 women, of whom 110 are slaves and 19 freedmen. The list of functions is useful as showing the composition of the Tabularium of Carthage under the procurator whose *officium* they formed. The explorer throws doubt upon the exactitude of the ages attributed to the defunct in the epitaphs, on account of the manifest prepossession in favor of round numbers, like 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, *etc.*: *e. g.*, twenty are said to die at the age of 60, while there is only one for all the four preceding years and two for the four following years. He suggests that the ages in Roman epitaphs are mainly approximative. All the inscriptions, lamp-marks and brick-marks, *etc.*, are then published.

*Christian Lamps.*—M. le Blant calls attention to the finding of four Christian lamps with subjects not yet observed: a bearded man, standing (St. Peter ?); Christ holding a cross with two worshippers; Christ holding the cross and treading on the devil and the seven-branched candlestick, symbol of vanquished Judaism.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1888, p. 259.

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## ASIA. HINDUSTAN.

**INDIAN EPIGRAPHY.**—Part I is just issued of a new and important work entitled *Epigraphia Indica: a Record of the Archæological Survey of India*, edited by Dr. Jas. Burgess, head of the Archæological Survey, together with his assistants Messrs. Führer, Hultzsck, Rea, and Cousens. This part will contain several valuable inscriptions published under the editorship of Drs. Bühler, Kielhorn, and Hultzsck. Part II will be issued in December.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 24.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS.**—Dr. A. FÜHRER, Assist. arch. Surveyor, communicates a *Progress Report on N. W. P. and Oudh Circle, Oct., 1887–Jan., 1888*: comprising surveys in the districts of *Partābgarh, Al-lāhābād, Rāi Barēli, Unāo, Fatehpūr, Kānhpūr, Hardoi, Shāhjāhānpūr*. Among the interesting monuments reported on, we select the following:—

**SANKARPŪR (Rāi Barēli).**—This hamlet is perched on the north side of a large brick mound, extending over a mile in length and breadth. The mound is surrounded by a deep ditch, which widens into a large sheet of water on the north side. In the middle of the mound there are the remains of a large brick stūpa, with a diameter of not less than 70 feet. Numerous traces of solid brickwork and large quantities of terracotta figures and Buddhist coins prove the great antiquity of the place. On topographical grounds and from a calculation of distances, Dr. Führer identifies this place with the Oyuto of Hiuen Tsiang.

**TUSĀRAN-BIHĀR (Partābgarh)** on the northern bank of an old bed of the Ganges. The old town of Bihār stands on a mound rising to 20 ft. in its highest parts. There is a little fort at the southwest angle, near which is a small brick temple containing a group of figures, apparently belonging to the Indo-Scythian period, as the females are naked to the waist and wear broad zones of several strings round the loins, like those in the Sānchi sculptures. To the southeast of the town there is a very extensive mound of brick ruins about half a mile in length, with a detached mound at the east end called Tusāran, which is probably meant for Tushārārāma, or the “monastery of the Tushāras.”

**GAURA**, a small village three miles to the east of Tusāran-Bihār, has the ruins of a small but richly carved temple of Sūrya: the walls entirely of brick, the entrance doorway of stone. In plan it is a square of 21' 8", with a chamber of 11 ft. square. The walls are decorated with deep carvings of the flower and leaf pattern. The doorsill has the usual lions and elephants, and, in the middle, a figure of Sūrya seated in a chariot drawn by seven horses. The temple cannot be older than the ninth or tenth century.

**TINDULI (Fatehpūr).**—To the west of the village is a very interesting

brick temple-tower of the tenth century. The cella is of stone, in the same style as the Mahobâ and Khajurâho temples, the sikhara which surmounts it is of elaborately moulded brick. Of the original stone porch only a few fragments remain. In plan it is a polygon of twenty-four sides externally standing on a circular plinth, with a square chamber ten ft. in diameter.

Dr. Führer surveyed the banks of the *Arind* river (Kânhpûr) in search for brick temples similar to those of Bâri-Bhitarî, illustrating the brick architecture prevalent in the Doâb during the ninth and tenth centuries. Instances of it were found at Paraulî, Râr, Simbhuâ and Bedâ-Bedaunâ.

**PARAULÎ.**—This village possesses a pretty little temple, which is imperfect, about one-half of it having fallen. In plan it is a polygon of 18 sides, externally standing on a circular plinth, with a circular chamber 6' 8" in diameter. The chamber is covered with a pointed dome, built with bricks end to end, and there is a second domed chamber above to lessen the weight on the walls. Outside, this temple is decorated with moulded bricks of the flower and leaf pattern from top to bottom.

**RÂR** possesses two small brick temples of the same date as those already mentioned. The largest is built on the same plan as the Bâri-Bhitarî temple, but on a smaller scale, measuring externally only 18 feet by 12 feet. The other is a polygon of 12 sides standing on a circular plinth with a square chamber 10 by 9 ft. Both temples are richly decorated with the arabesque ornament and with numerous figures in terracotta.

**SIMBHUA.**—The brick temple is unfortunately thickly covered with plaster on the exterior surface. On many places where the plaster has peeled off the same flowered ornament is visible as that of the Paraulî and Râr temples. Inside, the cella is of moulded brick and a square of 12 ft.

**BEDÂ-BEDAUNÂ.**—The brick temple is exteriorly covered with whitewash, but occasionally carved bricks and square beaded panels with hood mouldings are visible. In plan it is a square of 47 ft., with the corners indented, and two vaulted antechambers. The vaults rise from imposts and are built with the bricks placed edge to edge. The cella is 20 ft. long and 14 ft. broad and supported on eight tall columns richly ornamented, the architraves and ceiling being decorated with leaf ornaments and alto-relievos. The most characteristic feature of this temple is the employment of the semicircular arch between the two antechambers. Judging from its style, the temple cannot be placed later than the seventh or eighth century, and is probably older.

**RÂMKOT** (Unâo), also called *Sanchânkot* and *Sujan Kot*, on the south bank of the Sâi river. There is a fort-mound nearly a half-mile square. It was, no doubt, occupied at a very early date, being on the highroad between Kanauj and Ayodhyâ. To the south of the fort there is another mound with the remains of a brick stûpa 20 ft. in diam., standing on a lofty ter-

race 60 ft. square with a surrounding wall 6 ft. thick. It is built of very large wedge-shaped bricks, slightly curved outside, evidently made for the purpose. The coins found in these two mounds are of the oldest-known kinds, both punch-marked and cast.

**BÂNSÂ** (Hardoi).—To the east of the village lies a large mound covered with broken bricks and pottery, on the summit of which stands a small stone temple of the tenth century, with an image of Pârvatî, locally called Bânsadevî. The ancient coins, which are found here in considerable numbers, show that the place must have been inhabited long before the Gupta era.

**MÂTÎ** (Shâhjâhân-pûr).—42 miles northeast from Golâ Râîpûr, the deserted site of a large old city, now covered with dense jungle. The ruins extend for two miles in length and one mile in breadth, and the whole area is covered with large bricks, measuring  $18'' \times 12'' \times 6''$ , many of which are inscribed in characters of the eighth century. In many places the walls of buildings are still rising up to 10 ft. above the ground. Inside the jungle are a number of octagonal wells, built of large bricks. The whole city was surrounded by an outer and inner wall, and a deep ditch on all sides. At a short distance, northwest of the old town, is a large tank of one mile in length, with pakka ghâts all round, leading to the edge of the water. On the east side of the tank is a high brick mound, the ruins of a large square temple with a lingam still standing in the sanctum. From this emblem of Śiva the neighboring village is named *Mahâdeva*. The antiquity of the place is attested by the number of old coins that are found amongst its ruins. These include some punch-marked bits, punched and cast Buddhist coins, those of the Indo-Scythian kings Huvishka and Kanishka, and coins of the Indo-Sassanian period. The money of the Musalmân kings is even more common from the time of Muhammad-bin-Sâme down to Sikandar Lodî. This unbroken succession of the different coinage shows that the place must have been occupied continuously from the very earliest times.

**BENGAL** (Government of).—The *Bengal Administration Report for 1886-7* states that the archæological operations of the year were a continuation of the previous year's work. At **SASSERAM** the tombs of Sher Shah and his father, Husain Khân, were measured and some drawings prepared. The palaces, temples, and gateways in the fort of **ROHTASGARH** were also partially measured. The remains of numerous temples, buried under mounds of earth, were discovered at **KANT**, in the Shahabad district. A report on the temple of **UMGA** in the Gâya district, with complete technical drawings, was submitted to Government.—*Athenæum*, June 23.

**MADRAS** (Government of).—A. REA, Arch. Surveyor, *Progress Report, April 30, 1888*; accompanied by 34 scale-drawings, 12 photos., 131 facsimiles of inscriptions. We select the following:—

**BEZVÂDA**.—**ROCK-CUT TEMPLES**.—Five cave-temples and one buried

monolithic temple are described : Mr. Rea, after an examination and comparison of these with numerous similar works at Mamallapuram and other places in the Madras Presidency, is inclined to place these at about the beginning of the VI century A. D.

*Cave Temple No. 1.*—This cave, a short distance up the S. E. face of the *Arjunakonda hill*, is cut under an overhanging ledge of rock, and was blocked up with mud to within a few feet of the roof: holes had to be dug at certain points to ascertain the heights of the piers and the formation of the front base-mouldings of the shrines. The cave is unfinished, and shows great massiveness in its supports, and an almost entire absence of ornament in its design. In Mr. Rea's opinion, its age should be fixed at about 500 A. D. The present plan is an extensive portico of two rows of six massive piers, with side-responding pilasters having stop-chamfers on the top of the angle splays. Entering off the back wall are three shrines. The piers are octagonal,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  diameters in height with a span between each pier of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  diameters. The two piers on the extreme right of the inner row are only partly dressed. None of them have either base, capital or the side roll-bracket often found on such works. The breadth of the portico is 47 ft. 6 ins.; and the depth, or distance from the front line of the front row of piers to the back wall, is 20 feet; the height is 9 ft. 6 ins. The roof beams are plain, but it was evidently intended they should be carved, for the beginnings of a line of sculptured animals are visible on the face of the front beam. This piece shows a bull and two elephants, the hinder of which has its trunk entwined with the tail of the front one.

*Cave No. 2.*—This excavation stands facing the east, on the east face of the west hill, and about 200 yards north of cave No. 1. It is of much later date than that, approximately, the beginning of the VII century A. D. It shows more appearance of sculpture; and, though the piers in the portico have been hewn away, the outlines of the square bases can still be seen on the floor, and show them to have been of somewhat slender proportions and comparatively widely spaced. In the centre of the back wall is a shrine  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. square by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  ft. high.

*Buried Monolithic Temple.*—This example stands at the foot of the east side of the west hill, a few yards distant from cave No. 2. When first seen, the earth surface was level with its cornice. Mr. Rea cleared the front of earth, and, to enable the plan to be completed, partly removed the soil from the interior. It is a detached boulder of rock, out of which the temple has been cut. On the east front—on each side of the façade—a projecting piece of rock has been left. These are at right angles to the front, and are similar to what we find on cave No. 2. On the right wall, so formed, is a sculptured image of Subramanya, and on the left is Ganesa. The façade—between the two projections—faces the east, and has a central



door with two-figure sculptured panels on each side. Over is a cornice, with medallion blocks at intervals, all only partially worked out. On the sides and back are lines of plain pilasters, without carving of any sort. Along the top of each side of the exterior is a blocked-out moulded cornice. On the roof are the remains of a solid stone tower. The front door enters into a porch 15 ft. 6 ins. long by 7 ft. broad; on the back of this, and directly under the position of the exterior tower, is the shrine, 5 ft. 9 ins. square. The porch is 6 ft. 9 ins. high, and the shrine 6 ft.

In digging for the foundations of a house, at a short distance behind the monolith, was found a basrelief figure 2½ ft. high, very delicately cut on a slab of white slate.

**STRUCTURAL TEMPLES.**—Beside the Structural Chaitya discovered near Bezvāda (described on p. 79 of JOURNAL), which he assigns to the second or third century A. D., Mr. Rea reports:

*Mallikārjuna or Īsvara Temple.*—This large and extensive building stands in the main street of the town, and is enclosed in a rectangular court 156 by 106 ft. The most ancient portion is the shrine, which may be fixed about the VII century, the remaining portions belong to the XI century A. D. Its walls are 7 ft. thick, and it is surmounted by a stone tower or *vimāna*. In front of the shrine is a small chamber or enclosed *mandapa*. The greater portion of the shrine tower, or up to the circular *śikhara*, is of stone; while the *śikhara* or summit is of brick, having been evidently restored at a date long subsequent to the foundation. In front of the shrine entrance is the basement of a building which has been intended for an open pillared *mahā-mandapa*. On it are a few sculptured panelled stones, which, if in position, would form part of an enclosing parapet or basement for the *mahāmandapa*. On each of the exterior walls of the shrine is a single sculptured panel. Each has groups of figures, boldly carved and spirited in design.

*Nagaresvara Temple.*—This building stands on a south spur of the *Arjunakonda hill*: on the face of the cliff, a rock-cut stairway leads to the temple. Near the top is a small rock-cut porch and cell. The temple consists of a walled-in square portico, now roofless, with four piers inside. The shrine enters through a small chamber on its west side. The walls of the shrine are massive, and carried up in stone to the under side of the domical *śikhara* of the *vimāna* tower. The exterior elevation of the tower is divided into four stories, by rows of cornices and string mouldings. The several tiers have the usual arrangement of small projecting pinnacles with pilasters. The domical *śikhara*, round-pointed, is of brick. The temple is ancient and seems contemporaneous with the buried temple in the railway grounds, and the shrine of the Mallikārjuna temple.

**MOGALRAZAPURAM (near Bezvāda).**—**ROCK-CUT REMAINS.**—Five caves are surveyed. All the rock excavations at Bezvāda and Mogalrazapuram

are distinctly Brahmanical. The only trace of Buddhism is the carved representation of a *dagoba* found in cave No. 5 at the latter place.

*Cave No. 4.*—South by east from the village is a somewhat large cave, which is the finest at the place. It stands back from the front of the rock; and the ingoing walls, so formed, have been intended for side shrines. On the left side is one, partly formed, with two piers blocked out, and a figure of Ganésa inside. The proportions of the piers are more slender than in other examples. The two in front are 1 ft. 9 ins. square, 4 squares in height, and 3 squares in span. In place of the responding pilaster, on each side is a projecting wall with sculptured *dvarapala*. The porch is large, and measures 15 ft. deep by 31 ft. 5 ins. broad. It is divided longitudinally by a row of 4 piers, the right central one of which has been broken away. On the back are three shrines, divided each from the other by a thin wall. The cornice over the front is bold and deep, with 3 pedimental blocks sculptured on its face. On one, standing on the cornice top are figures of lions and elephants: the summit of the centre is crowned by a fine, though weatherworn, many-armed Durga treading on the recumbent Mahishāsura.

**UNDAVALLE.**—This village stands among hills about two miles southwest of Bezvāda on the opposite bank of the Kistna, and in the Guntūr taluk. In addition to the large storeyed cave, there are several smaller rock-cut caves and sculptures. In the village are some sculptures and inscriptions.

**JILLIGERIGUDEM** (near Guntupalle).—*Buddhist rock-cut remains.*—These comprise a small circular cave, with a *dagoba*, now used as a Hindu temple; an extensive *vihara* in good preservation; a large hollow or cavity of equal frontage, in the rock on the left of it, which has been a *vihara*, though the walls are now hewn away; another wide cutting in the rock, south of the cave-temple, which also has been a *vihara*, but has its walls hewn off (it is similar to the other near the principal *vihara*); and two groups of small *vihara* caves up the hill behind the *stūpas*. These latter have not hitherto been noticed; and it is just possible that, but for the inaccessibility of the jungle brushwood which abounds, others might be discovered.

**KAMAVARAPUKOTA** (4 miles E. of Jilligerigudem).—*Rock-cut remains.*—These are on the hill south of the village. At the north base are two rock-cut basreliefs of Vali and Sugriva, each about 8 ft. high. A flight of steps, partly built and partly rock-cut, leads up to a natural cave, which has been partially hewn out, to convert it into a temple. The doorway is formed of masonry built in the entrance. A hole in the roof has been lintelled over with stone beams. Inside are two finely carved *dvarapalas* on detached stones. On the left side of the chamber, which enters directly from the outside, a passage leads in under the hill for some indefinite depth, but the roof shelves down, leaving a mere hole, so it is impossible to follow it. It is said to be an underground passage coming out on the other side of the

hill. I discovered a new rock-cut inscription here. It is in five lines of well-preserved old Telugu characters. Over this cave is another natural hollow in the rock; and the roof lintels of the under one form a portion of its floor. On the summit of the rock, over, is a structural tower or temple, the stone roof of which has almost completely fallen. At one time, it is said, it was used as a place of refuge, and guns were mounted on the roof.

A short distance to the left of the cave a rock-cut flight of steps leads up to a platform and hollow in the rock, on which is a small ancient structural temple. Inside is a well carved image of Lakshmi set on a pedestal. On the side of the stairway is a large rock-cut basrelief of Garuda with his right hand raised to strike, so says the tradition, whoever might attempt to take the treasure which was supposed to have been buried below the image.

**PEDDA VEGI.—MOUNDS.**—Eleven mounds are surveyed.

*Mound No. 5.*—On the north side of the village, midway between it and the mango tope, is a circular mound about 40 ft. in diameter, with a trench 6 ft. deep, formed by digging for stones. These are said to have formed a circular built wall, about 18 ins. high; but there were many loose stones in the earth above it, showing that at one time it had been higher. All these had been removed for the canal. On the southwest side of the circular trench was a white marble slab about 5 by 3 ft., with a "tiger" sculptured on it; it also was removed. Some bricks and stones lie around.

This mound seems important, and should certainly be excavated. The ring of stones might have been the base of a stone-faced *stūpa*, such as those at Jilligerigudem, or the great tope at Sanchi; and the rail of white marble, which would surround it, may still remain underground outside the circular trench. The excavators had simply carried round their trench so as to enable them to remove the circular ring of built masonry, and had not attacked the bank of earth which surrounds it. The white marble slab would form a portion of the rail, and they had unfortunately come on it by carrying their trench just a little too far into the outer bank at this point. The centre of this mound had not been dug, and if, as appears, this is a *stūpa*, the relic casket may still be there. VEGI is not Government property but belongs to a Zemindar of that ilk who resides at Sanivarapett.

**TEMPLES.**—Three temples are surveyed. *No. 1.* Northwest of the village is a small ancient Vishnu temple. Its details are characteristic; and, though the shrine is deserted, it is in good preservation. The tower is stepped in horizontal moulded courses, as are the Jaina temples at Vijayanagar; it is of red stone throughout, as have been all the structural remains at this place and Dendaluru. The moulded base-course is at present silted up with soil. The door faces the east; and inside is a stone image. The temple is in good condition and free of whitewash or plaster. It cannot be later in date than the XIII or XIV centuries. *No. 2.* In the northeast

corner of the village is a small ancient temple, now completely covered with thick plaster. It is dedicated to Parameśvarasvámi. The door faces the west, has a *dvārapāla* on each side, and scroll ornament on the jambs and lintel. In the enclosing courtyard are seven ancient sculptures.

**SANTARĀVUR.**—There are four ancient temples and a detached *mandapa*, grouped together at the northwest end of the village; several sculptured stones; and fifteen inscriptions.

Various sculptured stones lie on the ground near these temples. One detached carving shows a warrior on the front, while his wives are sculptured on the sides. Close to it is another stone with a figure, much weather-worn. Another sculpture, 3 ft. 8 ins. long, has a row of deities and their attendants making homage to a seated god (probably Siva), a broken portion of which remains on the right. Another shows, on its front, five jewelled warriors armed with swords; while the top is sculptured with four-foot impressions encircled by a *naga*, with a raised flower-ornament on either side. [*Indian items are furnished by Robert Sewell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.*]

## PALESTINE.

**JERUSALEM.**—*Discovery of the Pool of Bethesda.*—Herr Schick reports, in the *P. E. F.* for July (pp. 118–24, with 3 plans) the discovery of a large tank or pool under a small church, about 100 feet northwest of the Romanesque church of St. Anna. From the court west of the church of St. Anna, a newly opened passage 24 feet in length leads into a court about 50 ft. square, on the east side of which is a large arched room of Crusader masonry: from the north wall of this room (which is 6½ ft. thick) opens a wide doorway and short passage leading down to a row of five chambers of equal size (9 ft. wide by 14 ft. long). The barrel-arches of these chambers or porches were 13 ft. in height in the centre; each porch had an arched window in the northern wall: on the top of these porches or vaults once stood a small church, the apse of which (20 ft. wide, inside) is to a great extent preserved: a narrow door on the northern side of the apse leads to a small chamber in which is the mouth of a cistern or tank. Descending by steps leading to the flooring of the porches, thence, by means of a ladder, one reaches the head of a flight of steps which leads, 19 ft. down, to the bottom of the tank, which still contains some water: three sides of the tank are cut in the rock to a depth of 30 ft.; the northern side is a wall: the present length, east and west, is 55 ft., the width (north and south) is 12½ ft.; but apparently it extended toward the north, as the northern wall is a subsequent construction, the only original work in it being the round bases of five piers (3 ft. 2 ins. in diam.) hewn out of the rock: on four of these bases once stood round pillars, and on one a square pier. A flight

of 24 steps leads down into the east side of the pool from the courtyard of a Moslem house. Herr Schick says: "From the examination of the details on the ground now described, I am under the impression that the cistern is the Pool of Bethesda; at least, it was the place which in the Middle Ages was considered to be the Bethesda."

*Discovery of a second Pool.*—A few weeks after, further excavations revealed, to the west of the above, another cistern or pool (pp. 122–4, with plan) lying end to end of the first one. It is tunnel-shaped, about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and 64 ft. long: in the middle of it is a special arch or girder built of hewn stones, on which rests the wall of small stones. The pool has three mouths, one in the centre, the two others near the end walls. Sir C. W. Wilson and Capt. C. R. Conder add notes on the foregoing (pp. 124–34).

These twin-pools are undoubtedly those referred to by all writers from the IV to the XII centuries inclusive, as the *Piscina Probatica*, near the church of St. Anna.

*Ancient Conduit, near the church of St. Anna.*—The monks of this church, while digging for the foundation of a new building, uncovered a conduit 80 ft. north of and parallel to the northern wall of the Birket Israil. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and of an average depth of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The sides are constructed of hewn stones, covered, in some places with thick flagg-stones, in other places with an angular arch formed by two flat stones slanted so as to meet. The conduit extends eastward 150 ft.: westward its extent could not be ascertained: the bottom at the eastern part is 2389 ft. above the Mediterranean. Sir C. Warren, in his *Recovery of Jerusalem* (p. 178) describes a similar passage found by him outside the city-wall at the level of 2390 ft. It is evident that the one now found is a continuation of it. Over this conduit, were found several stone waterspouts, showing that other and later drains led into the main one.—C. SCHICK in *Pal. Explor. Fund.*, July, 1888.

## PHOENICIA.

AKKO=PTOLEMAIS=ST.-JEAN-D'ACRE.—*Mediaeval Inscription.*—An inscription of the time of the Crusades, giving the names of Hugues Revel, grandmaster of the Hospitallers, and Jossemaume Destormel, commander of the same order, has recently been discovered here, and purchased for the Louvre Museum: it related, probably, to some religious or civil foundations.—Paris *Temps*, Aug. 25.

## SYRIA.

SINDJIRLI.—*Excavations of Hittite antiquities by the Germans.*—The attention of American antiquarians was recently called to this mound, and it was hoped that American enterprise would undertake its exploration. The past

winter a party of Germans, under the patronage of their Government, have commenced the work of excavation, and 100 laborers in a few weeks' time laid bare a large number of blocks forming, as had been supposed, the basement of a Hittite palace. They were nearly all *in situ*, resting upon rude foundations of masonry. A line of blocks extends along the entire front, then opens midway into an entrance hall, which soon widens into a court about forty feet square. A narrow hall connects this court with another large court further within, which has been uncovered several rods square. These halls and courts are lined by a single row of basalt blocks, each standing on end, and nearly every block contains on its inner surface a Hittite sculpture. At one place is a hunting scene continued along a dozen blocks. The men are armed with daggers, spears, and the bow and arrow. Deer, rabbits, and birds represent a variety of game. At the entrance to the main-court, on either side, are the basrelief sculptures of an immense lion looking toward the outer door, and behind each lion stands a heavily-armed soldier. The superstructure, resting upon these Hittite blocks, must have been made of sun-dried brick, and perhaps, in part, of wood. The stones bear evidence that the buildings above them were burned. The pile of earth that forms the mound must be the débris of mud roofs and walls from the Hittite palaces to the peasant hovels of modern times.

No Hittite hieroglyphics have yet been discovered, but the most remarkable "find" is the colossal statue of Aššurdân king of Nineveh (early-seventh century, B. C.) standing on a pedestal in the smaller court of the palace. The workmanship is very fine. It had been thrown down and broken, but the fragments are all there and the whole figure can easily be restored. On this statue were several square yards of Assyrian inscription in cuneiform writing, from which the name was determined. Several shafts have been sunk in different parts of the mound, but thus far no other important results have been reached.

The Germans have also discovered in a Turkish cemetery near Sindjirli a statue with nearly a square yard of inscription in what seems to be Phœnician characters.

The *Kunstchronik* reports: "Karl Humann's latest excavations in North Syria have been most successful. They were undertaken under the patronage of the Oriental Society (of Berlin) in company with Dr. Von Luschau and the archæologist Franz Winter. . . . The excavations brought to light a fine propylæa with forty Hittite reliefs, partly *in situ*." At the entrance was the colossal stele of King Aššurdân (682-667) of Assyria, father of Aššurbanipal, covered with cuneiform inscriptions relating to the war of the King against Egypt.

The finds were brought with great difficulty to the port of Alexandretta. It is hoped that some will go to Berlin, while the rest will be placed in the

Museum at Constantinople.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 39; ERHARD BISSINGER, U. S. Consul, Beirût, Sept. 22, 1888, in *Am. Architect*, Dec. 15.

### ASIA MINOR.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM NORTHERN ASIA MINOR.—Professor G. Hirschfeld communicated to the Berlin Academy of Sciences (meeting of July 5) a paper entitled *Inschriften aus dem norden Kleinasiens besonders aus Bithynien und Paphlagonien*. The inscriptions published were, for the greater part (1–57), collected by W. von Dienst, during a journey which he made from Pergamon into North Phrygia and Bithynia, in the summer of 1886, while Nos. 58–73 were added from Prof. Hirschfeld's own notes.—*Sitzungsberichte*, xxxv, 1888, July 19, pp. 863–92.

DR. STERRETT'S VOLUMES ON ASIA MINOR.—During the last few months, the Direction of the American School at Athens has published in two thick volumes, as volumes II and III of its Papers, the results of Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's tours in Asia Minor during the summers of 1884 and 1885. Volume II is entitled *Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor* (1884), and volume III, *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor* (1885). The plan is to follow the route taken by the traveller and to publish the inscriptions found at each place in topographical order, with the addition of some short notes on the particulars of the trip. Uncial text and transcription of the inscriptions are given, and the short comment is usually supplemented by numerous references to authorities. Vol. II contains 397 inscriptions; vol. III contains 651. Most of them are inedited; some were already known, and the previous publications are here supplemented or corrected. The greater part belong to the period of Roman dominion. Many important topographical discoveries were made, consigned in the splendid maps by Kiepert which accompany the volumes. The work done by Dr. Sterrett for Asia Minor is of extreme importance. It can only be referred to here, awaiting a detailed review of the two volumes in a future number. They have already been favorably noticed in German, French, English and Italian periodicals.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S LAST TOUR.—During the past summer, Professor Wm. M. Ramsay made his customary trip to Asia Minor, confining himself, however, to two short excursions in Phrygia. He publishes some notes regarding it in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1888, II, pp. 218–26. They were mainly to throw light on some obscure topographical points. He says: "It is not probable that I shall again return to Phrygia, unless I am enabled to work there under better conditions. Next year I propose to go further east. My journeys have had especially for their object to settle the ancient topography of the country, and I think that my articles on this

subject (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1883 and 1887; *American Journal of Archæology*, 1887 and 1888) have established on a solid basis the general features of the comparative geography of Phrygia, Western Pisidia, and Pamphylia."

GERMAN EXPEDITION.—A communication from Smyrna in the Berlin *Das Echo* states that Dr. Humann and Prof. von Kaufmann have started for the interior of Asia Minor upon a new exploring tour. The excavations which they have carried on at the ancient Tralleis since September are said to have been crowned with brilliant success.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 10.

ISMIDT=NIKOMEDEIA.—*Necropolis*.—From the ruins of a Græco-Roman necropolis on this site some inscribed sarcophagi of the time of the Antonines, and some sculptures, have been exhumed. The former were stolen, and the latter used in the construction of a depot.—*Levant Herald*, August 10.

KAISAREIA (Kappadokia).—A Catholic missionary has discovered here a Latin inscription engraved on a column by the side of which lay a carved hand. The inscription relates that a bust of the Sun or Mithras was placed upon this column by Callimorphus, intendant of domains, for the *salus* of Cresinus. Its date is thought to be the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, and M. de Villefosse, in communicating the inscription to the *Académie des Inscriptions* (Sept. 7), stated this to be the first document of the kind found up to the present at Kaisareia of Kappadokia.—*Paris Temps*, Sept. 8; *Revue Critique*, 1888, p. 219.

TRALLEIS.—*New investigations*.—One of the conservators of the Museum of Constantinople, Nikolaki Effendi, has been sent to Aidin to excavate in the neighboring woods for the ruins of the ancient Tralleis. Antique fragments have been often used by the inhabitants of Aidin as building material.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, p. 368.

## KYPROS.

NEW JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of the *Owl*, a weekly newspaper and review published at Nikosia, Kypros. A special feature is to be an archæological *feuilleton*, under the editorship of Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, who has already received the promise of influential support. Among the subjects to be treated, with the help of illustrations, are the light thrown by early Kypros antiquities on the Bible, on Homer, on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Hissarlik and Mykenai, and on the Hittite characters. The first paper, which is excellently illustrated by a colored plate, is by Dr. Ferdinand Dümmler, of Giessen, upon the alabastron signed with the name of Pasiades—an Athenian painter of the sixth century—which was found near Poli-tis-Chrysokhou.—*Academy*, Sept. 29.

CYPRUS EXPLORATION FUND.—The work of the Cyprus Exploration Fund, carried on by members of the British School at Athens during the



past winter and spring, has been more than once referred to (vol. iv, pp. 87-9, 198-200, 348-9). The following is based upon the reports of Mr. Ernest Gardner, the director, and of Mr. R. Elsey Smith, the architect of the expedition. A preliminary tour of exploration was made in December by Mr. Gardner and Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard, who visited the ancient sites of Kerynia, Lapethos, Soloi, an early Phœnician temple on the Limniti river, Poli-tis-Chrysokhou (probably Arsinoë), and new and old Paphos. On a later occasion Mr. Gardner also visited Amathous and Kourion.

**NIKOSIA** (Leontari).—Various circumstances delayed active operations until February (1888), when Mr. M. R. James conducted the excavation of a hill called Leontari, near Nikosia, containing traces of early houses and walls, deep cuttings in the rock, a massive fort, and archaic tombs. No decisive evidence was forthcoming as to the date of the massive walls of the fortress, which are attributed by some competent authorities to Roman times, but are more probably mediæval. The top of the hill, however, was occupied on the north by a network of primitive walls, mixed with early pottery and other objects pointing to a remote period, and by an early wall of fortification, replaced in later times by the massive one still extant. On the south of the hill lay tombs of an equally archaic period, which yielded about 200 vases and other objects in bronze, lead, and silver. The rock of Leontari is a remarkable elevated tableland of sandstone formation rising 130 feet above the surrounding plain, and 520 feet above the sea-level; it has a steep cliff at the top running all round the hill, which renders access difficult. The hill, having a circumference of nearly a mile, offers too long a line of defense for the men who could find refuge on it; advantage was therefore taken of a narrow neck of land, which divides the hill into two unequal portions, to form an inner citadel of the smaller northern half. It is here that all the traces of building were found; the tombs all lie beyond the wall on the southern half of the hill. This arrangement recalls the general plan of the fortress of Tiryns, but at Leontari the inner citadel itself has a circumference of almost the same length as the whole fortress of Tiryns. Relying for the most part on the natural slopes of the hill for defense, the inhabitants only raised a wall across the isthmus at one exposed point. This wall, like all those on the northern hill, was built of small, unhewn stones, laid without mortar and carefully fitted. Nowhere, however, is there more than a single course flush with the ground. The wall was six feet broad, and had a large tower 60 feet square at its west end, and possibly another at the east. A few feet south of this wall are extensive remains of a far more massive structure, consisting, likewise, of two great towers and a curtain-wall. The west tower, which is the most perfect, consists of a single chamber 32 ft. by 57 ft., with walls 16 ft. thick. The curtain-wall is 10 ft. thick. The inner lining of the towers consists of good

ashlar work, while the outer facing of the walls, above a plain base, consists of very fine rusticated work—*i. e.*, blocks having a raised centre-panel with a broad chisel-draught all round. The core is entirely of stone, set in a hard white mortar, and laid in courses about two ft. high, containing here and there stones of the full height of the course, but mostly built of smaller stones. To sum up, we seem to have in Leontari Vouno traces of a very early settlement, as evidenced by the tombs, to which we may refer the slighter early walls, while the more massive walls belong to a later occupation, probably in mediæval times.

OLD PĀPHOS.—The principal work of the season was the excavation of the great Temple of Aphrodite at Old Paphos. As one of the two or three great centres of worship in the ancient world, this site seemed almost certain to yield important results. It had never been excavated, although such an authority as the Central Archæological Institute at Berlin had long held its excavation to be most desirable. Digging was begun February 3, and carried on without intermission until May 5. The actual site of the temple having been ascertained by the cutting of deep trenches in various directions, the whole of the accumulated earth was gradually removed, so that not only was the plan left clearly visible, but the inscriptions and other antiquities scattered about could not fail to be discovered. First, as to the temple itself. It is known to have been of great antiquity and of Phœnician origin, and it was apparently but little altered by the Greeks when they became the ruling power in the island, for nowhere on the site were found traces of any building at all resembling the usual Greek temple. In Roman times it was twice damaged by earthquake—in the early part of the first century and towards the close of the second. Each time it was restored with great magnificence, but although the Romans made important alterations and additions they do not seem to have wished to change the main character of the building, or even to any great extent the arrangement of the various parts. Coins exist of Roman times giving a view of this temple, and showing a tall central chamber or cella, with lower chambers or porticoes on either side, and a court in front enclosed by a wall with gates. A coin of Byblos, a town on the Phœnician coast, shows a temple of very similar structure, with a large court surrounded by a wall containing the sacred cone, and entered on one side through a lofty portico. In the main there is a strong correspondence between the temple at Paphos and the account of Solomon's temple given in the Second Book of Kings. In both we get a series of large outer courts; in both a lofty central chamber of small dimensions, flanked by lower ones. The accompanying diagram (*Figure 19*) shows the general plan of the buildings. Walls of a date earlier than Roman are indicated by dark bands, while the Roman work is shown by cross hatching. In each case the dark shad-

ing indicates such walls or fragments as are actually laid bare or found *in situ*, the dotted lines those walls or portions of walls for which there seemed to be sufficient evidence to warrant them being shown on the plan. Every part of the site which could be examined at all has been explored down to the rock-level. The temple stands on a considerable elevation above the sea. The plan falls into two main divisions—(1) the south wing, standing detached;

(2) a quadrilateral enclosure, containing various halls and chambers.

(1) The south wing seems to have been the earliest portion of which any traces remain. It consists of a large hall or court, bounded on the west by a fine wall of massive blocks, standing on a basement of rough stones, with a carefully-prepared upper bed. Between this court and the great quadrangle are remains of some irregular chambers and some pier-bases; it seems probable that these bases may have been part of a triple avenue leading to the court, so that if this were the original shrine we should have an arrangement similar to that on the Byblos coin. (2) The rest of the site is occupied by buildings of later construction than the south wing, and probably added as the temple gained in renown and wealth. Taking the various parts of these later buildings as they occur on the plan, and commencing from the south, we find stretching across the whole width of the site a great hall or stoa, with a row of columns down the centre. Though the construction is Roman, there is good ground for believing that the general character of earlier buildings is here as elsewhere retained; of such earlier and smaller chambers sufficient traces remain to allow of fairly accurate restoration. The stoa

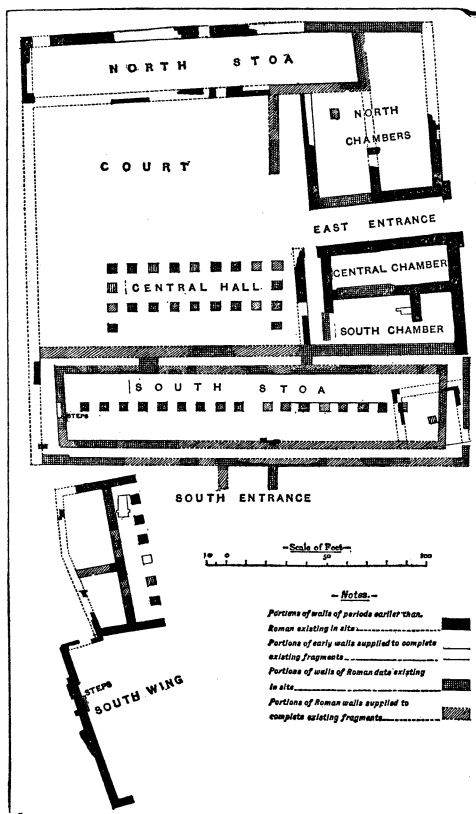


FIG. 19.—*Temple of Aphrodite at Old Paphos.*

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was probably roofed, and entered from the south by a projecting portico. Running round the walls inside is a broad platform two feet above the general floor-level; from the low wall which supported this platform project a series of small corbels to carry a seat. The floor at the lower level consists of a geometrical mosaic, carefully laid in marble of delicate natural tints. This was probably the portion of the temple to which worshippers would be first admitted, and would thus answer to the outer court of Solomon's temple. Under this mosaic floor were found several inscriptions, the marble head of Eros, and various fragments of bronze and terracotta. North of the stoa comes the central hall, also of Roman construction, and so arranged that its south side is formed by part of the north wall of the stoa, from which no doubt it was entered direct. This hall was probably covered by a roof, and had a double line of columns, as in the great stoa on the Akropolis at Athens between the two theatres. But the walls as they stand are very imperfect. Both this hall and the stoa were of the Doric order, and some architectural fragments were recovered. The hall is of much smaller dimensions than the stoa, and seems on the north side to have opened into a great court without roof. Here, probably, and in the hall stood many of the dedicatory bronze statues of which the bases were found buried in a large pit. The whole of the space east of the hall and court was occupied by a series of chambers of considerably earlier date, with walls much more regularly built of carefully prepared stones of moderate size, generally laid without mortar. Owing to the curious angle at which the Romans set the south stoa to the earlier buildings, the southernmost chamber is of an irregular form. The central chamber is the most perfect. All the walls are of early date, though the south wall has been partly rebuilt in Roman times. Remains of a late stone floor are interesting as giving the probable floor-level. Under it, besides fragments of a Kypriote and other tablets, were found a very fine gilt-bronze pin and a crystal cylinder belonging to a sceptre. In default of direct evidence as to the position of doorways, the difference of floor-level shows that there can have been no access to this chamber on the north side. The main entrance was probably on the east. North of the central chamber is a broad passage or chamber, with no wall to east or west. This may have formed a great entrance for special occasions, and might thus be identified with the central feature represented on the Kypriote coins as giving a view from the open court. Two large bases for piers actually exist at the east end of the passage where piers occur on the coins. The west end was probably open. The chambers north and south correspond to the lower buildings on the coin with the courtyard extending in front of them. These chambers were probably connected with the administration of the temple, or formed residences for the priests. Finally, along the

north side of the open court, and overlapping part of the chambers, is the north stoa, of smaller dimensions than the south stoa, and with no columns in it. The floor is of mosaic, but much coarser than that in the south stoa. The walls are partly Roman, partly of earlier date. Outside this stoa, which apparently formed the north boundary of the temple-site, occur detached fragments of walls and small courts of Roman date, belonging, no doubt, to residences or offices for the priests or attendants of the temple.

Since the completion of active work, Mr. Hogarth, has been engaged in a careful archæological survey of the island, and his report will help to guide the committee in future operations. In the meantime, a site has been decided upon for next season's work, which is confidently expected to yield a rich harvest of antiquities.—*London Times*, Sept. 24.

## EUROPE.

### GREECE.

**AKRAIPHIA** (Boiotia).—Excavations have been renewed here in the name of the French School. A circular foundation, 6 met. in diameter and preserved to the height of 0.70 m., has been uncovered: it is thought to be the Tholos of Apollon mentioned by Plutarch. There was found, also, a bronze statuette of a youth, his hair bound around with a taenia; and an archaic marble head of Apollon of the usual type.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Sept., 1888.

*Stele with Nero's address to the Greeks*.—M. Maurice reports, on Sept. 24, that in his archæological tour through Boiotia he discovered, in the walls of an old church in a village occupying the site of Akraiphia, the marble stele containing the original and complete text of the address pronounced by Nero to the Greeks at the Isthmian games on giving them back their liberty. It is brief and clear, in a strange emphatic and refined language, the first example we knew of Nero's style, being drawn up evidently by the Emperor himself. On the same stele is a decree in honor of Nero by the demos of Akraiphia.—*Acad. des Inscr.*, Oct. 5, in the *Revue Crit.*, 1888, p. 276; *Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

**ABARITZA** (Thessaly).—A peasant found, at Abaritza near Melitaia in Thessaly, an archaic stele, ending in a palmette, on which is represented in relief a serpent devouring a bird.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, June.

**ATHENS**.—EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—The excavations along the side of the Parthenon have produced relatively fewer objects of interest as they were pushed toward the west. During June and July, Dr. Kabdarias continued his excavations uninterruptedly. The greater part of the workmen were employed to the south of the Parthenon, about opposite the

middle of the temple. In the débris accumulated for the construction of Kimon's temple were found many fragments of poros sculptures and important pieces of the buildings destroyed by the Persians.

Further to the south, adjoined to the outer wall, came to light a large building of which several stones had already been visible. Its foundations consist of unfinished drums of columns which had apparently been rejected as useless, of small fragments of marble, and of earlier architectural members (*e. g.*, triglyphs and geisa of the same poros building, pieces of which were also built into the foundations of the Perikleian Propylaia). The thinner walls above the pavement are built of regular poros blocks. As the inner flooring is several meters below the old level, the building can hardly have stood in later times, but is probably only a workshop which was pulled down after the completion of the Parthenon. In its interior were found a mediæval cistern and other remains of later constructions, proving that also in the Middle Ages a considerable building stood here. In accord with this was the finding, in the upper part of the stratum of débris within the ancient construction, of two reliefs which are later than the Persian wars and from the best Greek period (see p. 493).

The mediæval and modern walls on the western ascent are being torn down. The Odysseus-bastion is nearly destroyed and has yielded several inscriptions: the defensive wall between the theatre of Herod and the large Turkish gate is torn down. The Roman towers on either side of the Beulé gate will be freed from later additions: that to the north is still so well preserved that it will need but little restoration, that to the south has suffered far more. From the outside, it can easily be seen that both towers are built of the material of older Greek constructions. By the destruction of the mediæval walls no early topographical data of interest have as yet been ascertained.

A large ground-plan of the northern half of the Akropolis, which Herr Kawerau prepared after the close of the excavations, will soon be published by Dr. Kabbadias.—W. DÖRPFELD, *Mittheil. Athen.*, 1888, II, pp. 224–5.

*From the excavations on the south side of the Parthenon*, it was found that the poros-stone pavement did not extend the whole length of the foundation of the Parthenon, but only about half-way. On the other hand, the wall that was built of huge uncut blocks, and which served as a support for the filling between itself and the foundation, ran the whole length of the foundation up to its southwest corner: here it meets the wall of Pelasgic construction which formed, of old, the south side of the Akropolis. At the junction of the walls was a stairway by which one could ascend, from the space between the southern wall of the Akropolis and the supporting wall of the Parthenon, to the space between the supporting wall and the Parthenon itself. This stairway proves Kabbadias' theory, that this inner

space was filled in before the outer space. The excavations under the Museum resulted in discovering a part of the Pelasgic wall near the northern rooms of the Museum. In this same location, were uncovered three tombs similar to those found on the east of the Museum. Near the head of one of the skeletons was found a vessel of the so-called Mykenai ware.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, September.

*Sculptures.*—The Δελτίον for June reports the discovery of further fragments of the combat of Herakles and Triton. Among the recently-found fragments are a number which complete former pieces in an interesting manner. Such are fragments of the Athena from the Fight with the Giants, *e. g.*, the right foot and lower leg in rapid motion. The folds of drapery are indicated in a very rudimentary way by incised lines placed wide apart. By means of this peculiarity, a number of other fragments have been identified. Between the museum and the south wall, some fragments of the statue of the Kriophoros. In throwing down the walls at the w., a few sculptures were found: for example, a fragment of a relief with three dancing female figures and traces of a third, which belongs to an already known work (*Berl. Gipsabg.*, 1841, 1842) that contains at least eleven dancers. The epigraphic remains are of greater importance.—*Mittheilungen, Athen. Abth.*, 1888, II, pp. 225–8.

*Two reliefs*, both of which are illustrated in the 'Αρχ. Δελτίον of July, have been found. The first (referred to on p. 354) is a beautiful basrelief representing Athena with helmet on her head, resting her right hand on her hip and with her left leaning on her spear: her posture is meditative. The second relief is over a psephisma of the Athenians which confers τοῖς ἔν Σάμῳ, ὅσοι μετὰ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένοντο the right of citizenship. The date is 405–4. The relief shows Athena helmeted advancing and offering her hand to a female figure who is either a personification of Samos or Hera the protecting divinity of that island. Pieces of this inscription already discovered and published in the Attic Corpus are now found to fit the fractured lower part of this stele.—*Mittheil. Athen.*, 1888, II, p. 225; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 43; 'Αρχ. Δελτίον, July.

Further results of the excavations are, (1) a bearded head of poros stone of about natural size; (2) bits of poros stone which with others previously found make up a colossal head of a bull with well-preserved traces of painting on every part of its surface. Among the bronzes are (a) a statuette of a nude youth in the attitude of a dancer, (b) a head of Medusa of excellent workmanship, 0.10 m. in circumference, (c) the handle of a vessel representing lions tearing prey. Fragments of pottery, some of them inscribed, were also found: among them is a plaque of black-figured ware representing a vintage scene; a fragment of a red-figured vase shows the upper part of an Apollon.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, August.

A second excavation was carried on in the narrow passage situated between the museum and the outer wall which resulted in finding a Nike-torso of natural size, of the type of the Nike of Delos, and of the marble head that fits on to Dr. Furtwängler's youthful torso (see p. 354). The third excavation was made directly under the museum itself.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, June.

E. A. G[ardner] writes from Athens to the *Athenæum* of Jan. 12: "The excavations within the walls of the Akropolis are now all but completed; they have reserved their most precious treasure for the last—the head of Iris from the Parthenon frieze, joining on to the block with Zeus and Hera now in the British Museum. We understand that Dr. Waldstein intends to publish this fragment, and will not anticipate his publication by any description; here let it suffice to say that in preservation it is all but perfect, like those of the magnificent slab with three deities in Athens, and that its beauty is, if possible, even greater. To the artist, beside this discovery all others will pale; but there are many others that are of considerable interest. In particular may be mentioned the halves of two great pediments of poros stone, one representing the struggle between Herakles and Triton (on a larger scale than that previously discovered with the same subject), and the other containing a most strange monster, or monsters (as put together by Dr. Brückner), three blue-bearded men close together; each ends in a snaky tail, and these three snake-tails, coiled together, fill the corner of the pediment; the outside figure on each side also had one wing. To this belong the two heads that excited some attention last spring."

*Vases.*—The Δελτίον for June reports the discovery of very important fragments of vases: (1) Athena standing armed before an altar; inscription ΑΘΕΝΑΙΑΞ; two women and one man advance: (2) fragment of a pinax with the letters ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΞ Μ.: (3) fragment of a kylix, found in the pre-Persian stratum, with the letters [ΝΙΚΟΣ]ΘΕΝΕΞ Μ ΕΡΟΙΕ-[σε] (this restoration, if correct, would, as M. Reinach reminds us, support M. Pottier in placing Nikosthenes in the VI cent. instead of in the latter half of the V according to Rayet's opinion): (4) fragment of black-figured vase with two armed figures forming part of a gigantomakia; one of them has the boustropheden inscription ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤ.ΙΞΟΜΙ. . ., and is probably the earliest representation of the armed Aphrodite, ἔνοπλος: (5) fragment of a pinax with an armed Athena seated with two other figures.

Among lately discovered inscribed vases is one in the possession of Miss Tricoupi of Athens, with the name of Athenodotos repeated; another, purchased by Mr. van Branteghem, with the name ΛΕΑΛΡΟΣ.

*Inscriptions.*—The June Δελτίον reports the finding in the walls that surround the Beulé gate a new fragment of the treaty concluded in 423 between Athens and Perdikkas, King of Macedon (*C. I. A.*, I, 42, 43). Another fragment completes the metrical inscription published in *C. I. A.*, I, 482.



Most interesting is a fragmentary slab of Pentelic marble bearing a list of tributary cities among which is the Karian city of Amos, which formed part of the Knidian Chersonnesos: the other cities are Astypalaia, Nisyros, Anaphe, Myndos, Klasomenai, Erythrai, *etc.*: its date is between 425 and 413. A small marble slab completes *C. I. A.*, I, 37, where are enumerated the new tributes established in 425: it makes known a list of Thracian cities that had never been known to belong to the Athenian Empire. Dr. Lolling is at work classifying and cataloguing the Epigraphical Museum. He has found a new fragment of the earliest known Athenian decree, the regulation of the *klerouchia* sent to Salamis (Foucart in *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, XII, p. 1), and has proposed a new restitution: he has found, also, a new fragment of the accounts for the construction of the Erechtheion.

In the rampart near the *Klepsydra* was found an inscription giving a list of magistrates of the time of Augustus. Three inscriptions believed to be lost were recovered here. In clearing some ground west of the Parthenon, there was found a votive inscription to Athena Erganê, which goes far to prove that her sanctuary was situated here.

Near the southwest angle of the Parthenon were found eight inscriptions. Two of them are written in the boustrophedon manner; another relates to the emancipation of slaves; while a fourth adds two new fragments to an inscription already published relating to an Athenian alliance of 375/4 B. C. —'Αρχ. Δελτίον, July, Aug., Sept.

CENTRAL MUSEUM.—*Additions*.—I. Two important archaic works confiscated by the Ephory; (1) at Corinth, a basrelief of natural size, representing a bearded figure crowned with laurel, raising with his left hand a fold of his tunic and holding in his right a marble globe on which are engraved a bull and a crab; (2) at Abaritza, an archaic stele (p. 491). II. Several pieces of sculpture of the Roman period discovered near the temple of Zeus Olympios; the best is the statue of an ephebos, of archaistic style. III. Statuette of Hermes from Samos.—*Revue des études grecques*, 1888, pp. 350–1.

IV. We find in the 'Αρχ. Δελτίον for June (*Revue Arch.*, 1888, II, p. 216) the following additions. (1) Male portrait of natural size, crowned with laurel, found by the French school at Amorgos. (2) Bust of Antinoüs, larger than life-size, found at Patras. (3) Small head in relief of Apollon (?), found under Dr. Schliemann's house at Athens. (4) Female portrait, life-size, found near the Olympieion. (5) Bronze mirror-handle with archaic "Apollon"-figure, found in Thessaly. (6) Objects discovered at Tanagra, among others, a black skyphos under whose handle is the archaic inscription *Λευκέτους εἰμί*; several ordinary painted vases; a large geometric bombylios; a black-figured skyphos decorated with a *Kentauromachia*; a large kantharos with the twice-repeated archaic inscription *Μαφουαέα ἐμί*; an aryballos

on which is represented Dionysos seated, holding a kantharos, in front of Athena, also seated, with aegis and helmet.

v. The following additions are given in the August *Δελτίον*. (1) Large sepulchral stele ending in an anthemion, of a late period, with the figure of a nude youth in relief; found at Thespiæ in 1884: four other sepulchral reliefs from Thespiæ. (2) Objects found in the excavation of prehistoric graves in Old Epidauros under the direction of the Ephor B. Staes: fifteen vases of the Mykenai type, with double or single handles, and decorated on the body with taenias; fragments of many other vases of the same style; a bronze spear-head. (3) Bronze mirror with its cover, on which is engraved the head of a woman, injured about the lips and hair. (4) Large number of antiquities from the late excavations at Tanagra: among these are over forty terracotta statuettes. vi. In the *Δελτίον* for July and Sept., under "Additions," are enumerated more objects, coming mainly from the excavations at Tanagra and Mykenai.

DEKELEIA.—Excavations on the road from Dekeleia to Acharnai, at a point where Leake placed the deme Oion Dekeleiakon, have uncovered a wall constructed of the local stone, and near it a pit. In this pit were found three sarcophagi, one of stone and two of Pentelic marble; and there was a space where a fourth sarcophagus seemed anciently to have rested. The sarcophagi appeared not to have been opened, but, besides a few earthenware vessels and a bronze mirror, nothing of interest was found. When a stone from the ruins of Dekeleia, whose face bears an inscription already published in the Attic Corpus, was carefully cleaned, a new inscription of 68 lines (in part a continuation of the first) was found upon the back. By this inscription, extended information is given on some of the questions regarding the relations of the family and the *phratRIA* which were hitherto so obscure. —'Αρχ. Δελτίον, August.

DELOS.—*Scratched drawings*.—M. Salomon Reinach communicated to the *Acad. des Inscr.* (Aug. 24) a study on the antiquities discovered by him in 1882 at the theatre of Delos, and called attention to a unique collection of drawings with the point, made by the spectators in the theatre. They are drawn with amazing surety of hand. There are dogs, a he-goat, a head of Medusa, a nude running man, a bearded term, *etc.* There is nothing comparable to them for fidelity to nature except in the engravings on reindeer-bones from the caverns of Gaul.—Paris *Temps*, Aug. 25.

*Resumption of Excavations*.—M. Homolle has been dispatched to Greece in order to resume the excavations at Delos.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 20.

DELPHOI.—The excavations at Delphoi will begin as soon as the inhabitants have been transferred to another locality. The houses to be demolished will cost some 60,000 francs. The Greek Government has declined to proceed with the arrangements made with France for the excavations at

Delphoi, which the Greeks made dependent on the acceptance of the commercial treaty with Greece.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 22, 29.

**ELEUSIS.**—In the excavations at Eleusis have been found some wall-paintings of the Roman period, but much injured. On one part is seen Jupiter seated on a throne, holding in his left hand a sceptre and in his right a Victory. They will be reproduced in the next number of the Athenian *Archæological Journal*, in which will be figured and described two groups of statuary discovered on the same site.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 3.

**EPIDAUROS.**—*Prehistoric tombs.*—Excavations near Palaia Epidauros conducted by B. Staes have recently lead to the discovery of prehistoric tombs like some found at Mykenai and a few years ago at Nauplia. In all, seven tombs have been uncovered, four of which lie in line but are of different sizes: two being higher and not parallel. As all are similar in arrangement, a description of one of an average size will be sufficient. It lay entirely beneath the surface, and was found in running a trial trench. The entrance was cut out of the rock, and measures 1.20 met. across the widest part, its depth varying with the slope of the hill from 0.50 to 3 met.: the length of the entrance passage is 6 met.: it has a pyramidal shape, and was closed by good-sized blocks of stone lying upon each other to a distance of 2 m. before the doorway—a sufficient evidence that the tomb had not been rifled. The doorway itself had a somewhat pyramidal form, being 1.50 met. high and 0.50 wide below, but hardly 0.25 met. wide above. The tomb within was quite like a circular cave (in horizontal projection) with a diameter of about 4 met. Four skeletons were within, and the bones, especially those of the extremities, were well preserved. The skeletons were placed as if radiating from a centre, and all had their heads toward that side of the tomb which was opposite the doorway: near the head, on the right, there was in every case a small vase of the usual Mykenai ware. Near one of the bodies was a finely-preserved bronze spear-point. Parallel with this tomb and almost upon the same line were four smaller tombs, of less careful construction, but like it in other respects. The entrance and doorway of each of these were closed with stones. There was but one exception, and in this no bones were found, but the tomb was full of other matter. In the other tombs, as in the first tomb, were found bones and one vessel each, of similar form. Within the larger of these tombs, the depth of whose entrance before the doorway was five and more meters, and whose entrance and doorway were completely closed by huge stones, was found a quantity of pieces of large vessels, but not one perfect. The breakage of the vessels had evidently taken place within the tomb, since some of the fragments when put together formed a complete whole. The bones of some of the dead were found scattered in disorder and most of them mixed with bits of pottery near the doorway. Evidently, the tomb had been often used by later genera-

tions. In one of the smaller tombs were the bones of a single corpse: the skull rested between the shin-bones, showing that the dead had been placed in a sitting posture. The tomb seemed to belong to a woman, because nothing was found in it except a bronze fibula and two whorls.

The slope in which these tombs are, and in which presumably others are still concealed, was used as a cemetery in later ages, especially in Roman times. Excavations on the peninsula on which are the fortifications of ancient Epidauros brought to light more tombs of the Roman period, and an archaic head of Apollón.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, August, pp. 155–58.

**KORYTHIOS** (Arkadia).—On the road from Tripolitza to Lerne, a peasant has discovered some bases of marble statues, a stele with the inscriptions ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ on one side and ΚΛΕΙΝΙΑΞ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ on the other, the archaic torso of a female figure seated on a throne, and a beautiful bronze statuette of Artemis. These discoveries have been taken to Tripolitza.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, June.

**MANTINEIA**.—*New Excavations*.—The French School are continuing their excavations, which are not as fruitful as those of last year. The June *Δελτίον* reports the discovery of an archaic inscription, some sculptures of the Roman period, and the foundations of a temple. The July *Δελτίον* reports that, at the beginning of July, the excavations were suspended, and the objects found transferred, some to Tripolitza, others to Athens.

**MYKENAI**.—The following details concerning the excavations at Mykenai by the Greek Archæological Society have been communicated to the Greek press by M. Tsountas (*cf.* pp. 360–1).

The excavations that have been again taken in hand this year, and have been proceeding now for six weeks, continue to reveal fresh tombs, so that the extent of the nekropolis cannot yet be defined. It appears, however, that all the land surrounding the ancient city was used for burial, except those places which were unsuitable for the purpose. The tombs are always found on the slope of the hill, and consist of one, sometimes two rock-cut chambers, entered by passages, either horizontal or inclining downward, which penetrate into the interior of the hill, terminating at the door of the tomb. In some instances, this passage measures over 20 met. in length, and 2 or 2½ met. in width. The chambers have an area of 35 to 40 square met., and are mostly square, and constructed with great care. The space that intervenes between the tombs proves that they were family vaults; and, in fact, more than one body is always found in each tomb. When the first occupant of the tomb had been buried, the doorway was closed by a wall sometimes two or more met. thick: the passage was then filled up with soil, so as to conceal the door and thus protect the dead from spoliation. When another member of the family died, the passage was cleared, and the wall which barred the doorway was pulled down. Most of the bodies are laid at full length, but some appear to be in a sitting posture.

The tombs in question are of earlier date than the Homeric age, and are to be placed as far back as 2000 B. C., at which period the cremation of the dead, if practised at all, was not a general custom, and the dead were deposited in the tomb without being covered with soil. The special importance of these tombs lies in the fact that their contents throw light on a period of which we have no records of a different nature, and, moreover, they have a more especial significance, inasmuch as they have yielded certain objects that had not been found in other tombs of the same date. Thus, we find that bronze mirrors, small knives which served as scissors, and razors were in use even in those early times. The most abundant articles are beads of various materials belonging to necklaces. They vary in shape, and are chiefly of glass, but some are of stone and larger than the others, being about the size of a franc, and have pictures of animals engraven on one side; these beads are, however, mostly of onyx or natural crystal. Twenty-four such stones have been found now, and also two rings of solid gold, with similar engravings. This year, many articles of ivory have been discovered: the most remarkable is the head of a man, like, but smaller than, the one found at Spata.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 29: *cf. Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 40.

*Late excavation of prehistoric tombs.*—During the latest excavations thirteen tombs were examined, and the following objects found. (1) *Ivories*: Two male heads in profile to the right on pieces of ivory flat on the back with holes by which they could be nailed to a surface; another piece had a griffin incised. (2) *Glass*: Four small plaques of a vitreous material, one of them with the figure of a woman in relief. (3) Small ornaments of gold and glass. (4) A vessel of stone, bearing the finely-executed relief of a polypus. (5) Twenty-four cut stones or gems, eleven with figures of animals: one is of a peculiar cylindrical shape, and has a human figure; another represents two winged lions with forefeet raised and resting on an altar placed between them in a way to suggest the Lion Gate at Mykenai; others show a man grasping a horned animal, as in the scene on a wall in the palace at Tiryns; still another has some lions standing near trees. (6) Two solid gold rings: the smaller one of these has an animal engraved upon it; the larger one has two animals standing on each side of a tree: a third gold ring is made of a finely twisted *σίρμα* (braid?), but has no bezel. (7) A silver bowl with one handle but without any lip (height 0.06 m., diameter 0.18 m.): on the outside of the belly is an inlaid gold decoration; around the lip is a band of men-faces, also formed of gold. Two of these faces or masks were found in position, four others were found detached, lying in the tomb. (8) Two terracotta figures of women: one is noticeable on account of the form of the head and for a necklace executed in color, the other holds a small child in its arms. (9) A bronze dagger; over fourteen metal arrow-heads and three spear-heads; also a bronze buckle. (10) A small cylinder of hematite

with a hole bored through it and several figures upon it, some of which seem to have horse-heads. (11) Nine bronze vessels, all from the same tomb: six of these have the form of a *krater*. The largest measures 0.48 m. across the opening, and has the upper surface of its lip ornamented with a triple band of small dots in relief: the entire bottom and part of the belly are missing. The other five *kraters* are without ornament; four of them are well preserved. Of the other three vessels, one, though badly preserved, has the shape of a shallow bowl (*phiale*) supported by three feet, in fact, is a tripod: the second is hemispherical in form, footless, and with but one handle (height, 0.085 m., diam. 0.165); around the outside of its lip runs a band of delicately carved spiral ornaments: this vessel is in complete preservation. The third and last of these vessels has the form of a jug (*prochoos*) with one handle; the belly alone is slightly damaged: the jug is 0.27 m. in height, and has upon its shoulder a raised band on which are 17 small ox-heads in relief; four more appear upon the handle.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, July, Sept.

**PALAIOKASTRON.**—*Tomb of Sophokles.*—The family grave of Sophokles, belonging to the fifth century B. C., has been found  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Palaio-kastron, and opened in the presence of the King of Greece. No inscriptions were found, only three sepulchral vases, one of poros, two of marble: from the presence of a mirror and two strigils, two men and one woman appear to have been buried here.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 35.

**PEIRAIÆUS.**—Near the summer theatre, have been found, (1) a statue of Asklepios, somewhat over life-size: the face is turned toward the left, and on the nose and the back of the head are slight injuries; the hair behind had not been thoroughly finished, and the hollows for the eyes show that they were made of some other material; the torso is mostly nude, as the himation runs from the left shoulder over the back; the right arm is completely gone, but lines at the shoulder show that it was in some way extended; the left arm and a part of the torso is likewise wanting, but, judging from the smoothness of the surface and the traces of fastening still preserved there, the part lost must have been a separate piece: the lower half of the statue, also formed of a separate piece, was not recovered, with the exception of some bits: there were found also the right hand as far as the wrist, a fragment of the himation and of the right thigh. (2) Fragments of another statue of Asklepios were found, namely, a piece from the back, parts of the foot and of the shoulder, drapery, hand, and serpent attending the god. (3) A statue 0.35 met. high, headless, and representing a draped standing male figure with its left hand enveloped in the himation, is also supposed to be an Asklepios: the right arm from the elbow is missing, but seems to have been supported by a staff. (4) Another statue of the same height and attitude, but rather less enveloped in drapery, is supposed to be an Asklepios. (5) A white marble torso of an undraped youth 0.60 met. high: the head

and all the extremities are missing. (6) The upper half of a draped female figure, 0.23 met. high, of which the head and both hands are missing, supposed to be an Hygieia.

Beside these objects, were found several votive reliefs of rather small size, many fragments of the coils of a serpent, and seven short inscriptions. A votive relief representing the middle of a man's body had the inscription, ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ | ΑΞΚΛΗΤΙΩ | ΕΠΗΚΟΩ | ΕΥΧΗΝΑΝ | ΕΘΗΚΕΝ.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, July, 1888. In the locality called Pigada, has been discovered a fragmentary stele with aëtoma and akroteria, bearing the inscription "Demetria daughter of Chairton."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 29.

**PYLOS.**—Dr. SCHLIEMANN has dug some trial trenches on the akropolis of Navarino, the ancient Pylos, the home of Nestor, and has visited the island of Sphakteria in order to study the cyclopean walls, upon which he is preparing a publication.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 29.

**TANAGRA.**—*Nekropolis.*—Many tombs have been opened, yielding numerous terracottas. Among the discoveries are two vases with artists' signatures. The first is a red-figured lekythos with four principal figures, each bearing its name in early letters: Artemis hands to the crowned Apollon an eight-sided kithara; behind him and in front of Artemis is a hind; in front of Apollon are the bearded Hermes and Leto who holds a fillet in both hands. Over this scene is an altar on either side of which is a winged Nike with a tripod. The inscription reads ΜΥΞ ΕΓΡΑΦΞΕΝ. The second vase is a red-figured cup with a kneeling hoplite and the inscription, ΦΙΝΤΙΑΞ ΕΤΟΙΕΞΕΝ. Numerous terracottas, draped female figures and male figures with the usual cap and short chiton, were also found. Two tombs of poros stone were uncovered whose unusual depth of 1.05 m. seemed to be owing to a second course of poros blocks added when they were a second time used for burial during the Roman period. Earthenware jars were in several cases found to have served for burial. One of the tombs had a depth below the surface of 3.85 meters: it is the deepest among some 400 opened since February. Several sepulchral stelai inscribed with proper names were brought to light.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, July, Aug., Sept., 1888; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 43.

**THESPIAI** (near).—*New Excavations.*—In the sitting of Nov. 16 of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. Paul Foucart, director of the French School at Athens, announced that excavations had been begun at the *ἱερόν* of the Muses, near Thespiæ. In the first eleven days of the digging they brought to light the foundations of the temple, some Ionic capitals, fragments of bronze, many inscriptions, among them the dedications of statues erected by the Thespians to Sulla, to Agrippa and members of his family. Five statues also came to light. The excavations will be continued as long as the weather will permit.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, p. 384.

## KRETE.

The Greek Museum of Candia has recently acquired two singular sepulchral urns in terracotta, found at Milatos, belonging to the Mykenai epoch. They have the form of *asaminthoi* or *louteres*, and one of them is adorned in dark red, both within and without, with geometric patterns (serpentine or reticulated), palmettes, and motives from the animal kingdom (little fishes swimming). Similar urns were found in Krete on two other sites—at Pentamodi, near Candia, and in Messara, near Gortyna; but, outside of Krete, urns of this particular shape have not hitherto been found, if we may except the fragment found at Tiryns by Dr. Schliemann. Some archaic vases from Prinia have also been acquired, the discovery of which points to a site called Patella, a hill with a levelled top near the centre of the island, on the road between Candia and Gortyna, where there was evidently an ancient Kretan city of unknown name. The akropolis commands the valley of Malevyzi, and the peasants have already brought in thence tracings of fragments of inscriptions as old as the most ancient found at Gortyna. The pedestal of an imperial statue from Gortyna has been bought, bearing the name of an artist hitherto unknown, "Athenaios, son of Dionysios of Paros." A statue of a Roman empress, personifying Demeter, still remains at Gortyna in private hands, also bearing the name of an artist not hitherto known to us, "Eisidotos the Athenian." These inscriptions will be published in facsimile and the urns illustrated in phototype in the forthcoming number of the *Museo Italiano*. The Greek Syllogos at Candia has at length succeeded in obtaining possession of the very important inscription of unknown language, supposed to be Phrygian, discovered a few years ago at Praisos.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 17.

## ITALY.

## PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

**ANCONA.**—*Necropolis*.—Six tombs belonging to the ancient necropolis have been found with their contents undisturbed: these have been placed in the archæological cabinet of the city.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 488–91.

**ANTICOLI-CORRADO.**—*Cyclopean wall*.—Signor R. Fonteanive noticed at *La Pezza* a cyclopean or polygonal wall of which a piece 17.40 met. long and 1.47 met. high was preserved, the largest blocks measuring  $1.48 \times 0.49$  met.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 459–60.

**BELLUNO.**—*Latin inscriptions*.—Two inscriptions found here were inscribed on bases of statues; the first, of Salonina, wife of the Emperor Gallienus, the second, of Carminius Papirius Pudens, especially interesting as giving the Latin name (*Catubrinorum*) of the population of this region.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 407–8.



**CAGLIARI** (Sardinia).—*Necropolis*.—In the former botanical garden a number of tombs were found containing the usual variety of objects: also a cylindrical shaft of tufa with an inscription probably in Phoenician, some urns, Carthaginian and Roman coins, a bronze mirror, *etc.*—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 398–9.

*A Kufic inscription*.—Near the former vice-royal palace, in laying the foundations for new walls, there was found a marble fragment on which is a small part of a Kufic inscription. It is evidently a sepulchral inscription of the iv or v cent. of the Hijra, perhaps of the year 1079 or 1196 A. D.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 605–7.

**CHIUSI**.—*Early Lombard inscription*.—During some work carried on in the Cathedral, fragments of a Lombard inscription were found. It is the long metrical epitaph in 17 lines of a bishop whose name is lost.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 486–7.

**CIVITA CASTELLANA = FALERII**.—*The ancient Temple*.—In a previous number of the JOURNAL (vol. III, pp. 461–4) a preliminary account was given of the remains of an early temple recently unearthed on this site. Further excavations have made it even more apparent that the temple was destroyed by fire, probably in 241 B. C. It also appeared, from many terracotta fragments, that a smaller building, apparently a temple, stood near the main temple. The final results are exhibited by Count Cozza in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, July, 1888, pp. 414–33.

**CUPRA MARITIMA** (Picenum).—*Inscriptions*.—At the site recognized to be that of *Cupra Maritima* (called *oppidum* by Pliny, and *urbs* by Mela and Ptolemy) excavations have lately been carried on by Sig. Francesco Comi. The Roman remains consist of fragments of marble columns, capitals and cornices, honorary and private inscriptions, and the remnant of a bronze tablet. What mainly proves the existence here of the curia or forum of the colony are remnants of a calendar and of the public *fasti* of Rome and the municipal *fasti* of Cupra now preserved at Repatransone. The first fragment of the *fasti* reads Q · C · | BELLV(m) . . . | T · λ QVIL · LIVS · T · F . . . | SEX · LVCCEIVS · T . . . | C · IVLIVS · CAESAR · TE . . . | C · CAESAR · DE · G . . . | λ D OCEANV(m) . . . . The date is 708 U. C., when Caesar triumphed in Rome over the Gallic tribes as far as the ocean. Other fragments refer to the *bellum Actiense*, to the pacification of Italy by Augustus, *etc.*—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 559–66.

**ESTE**.—*Excavations in the Fondo Baratela*.—Part v of Professor Ghirardini's memoir is devoted to *Researches and Deductions* (see JOURNAL, pp. 209, 365). It commences by resuming the considerations of Pauli in regard to the inscriptions, that: (1) the tablets were for didactic purposes; (2) the Este alphabet differs from all Italic alphabets (with one exception); (3) the Indo-European character being ascertained, the connection with

the Messapian dialect is evident and shows the Illirian origin of the Este dialect; (4) the people were the Veneti; (5) the earliest date is 160 B. C. Prof. Ghirardini dissents in some respects from Pauli's conclusions. He especially objects to the late date assigned to the earliest Euganean inscriptions, and brings forward many facts to show that the earliest may date from the close of the fifth and certainly from the fourth century B. C. This he determines partly by the character of the objects found in Este tombs of the third period, partly from a more extensive epigraphical comparison than that of Professor Pauli: especially important is the series of *cippi*, whose inscriptions are here published.

The figured works of art are then discussed in regard to their character and period, especially the bronze statuettes: this class of objects often discovered in Northern Italy has been neglected, and the writer here enumerates a great number of similar style to those found in the Fondo Baratela. The art or rather artisanship of these works is purely local and extremely crude: they are mostly attributed to the third century B. C. The same work of comparison and cataloguing of analogous monuments is done for the metal plates with figures. There is a long discussion of the Greek origin of the art which produced the bronze *situlae* of Northern Italy, and finally an appreciation of the Este culture as a whole, as indicated by the monuments.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 313–85.

Since the work of Professor Ghirardini was published, further excavations have been made resulting in the finding of several bronze statuettes, many votive nails, shields, fibulae, etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 483–5.

**FUCINO (Lake).**—*Early bronze inscription.*—In 1877, a plaque of bronze covered with a boustrophedon inscription in old Latin was found in Lake Fucino. No definite interpretation of it has been given: M. Édon has proposed a new reading at a meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions* (Aug. 17), as follows: CAISO CANTOVIOS A DRVE(*ntiad*) CLANO(*m*) CEIP(*it*) APVR FINEM E(*xtremom*) SALICON.—EN VRBID CASONTONIO(*s*) SOCIEQVE DONOM ATOLER(*ont*) PACTI A(*iris*) PRO L(*ecio*)-NIBVS M(*ile*) A(*seis*) ET SES(*centos*): “Caeso Cantovius took, by the left side next to the Durance, Glanum, at the extremity of the territory of the Salices.—In the city, Casontonios and his companions brought as a recompense to Cantovius, of the sum promised in presence of the legions, sixteen hundred *As*.” M. Édon thinks that this exploit of the taking of Glanum (now St.-Rémy) by an Italian soldier in the Roman service, Cantovius, took place in 218 B. C., and the expedition was that of the three hundred Roman horsemen sent by Scipio in reconnaissance at the beginning of the Second Punic war.—Paris *Temps*, Aug. 18.

**MONTEVEGLIO.**—*Etruscan antiquities.*—Near this village, in the province of Bologna, some tombs have been pillaged by villagers: the contents resemble

those of the early Bolognese necropolis, not in its most archaic Villanova types but in the second "Benacci" period.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 410–11.

**OLBIA** (Sardinia).—*Mile-stones*.—Cav. Tamponi, in his researches on the topography of the region around the ancient *Olbia* especially the course of the Roman roads, has discovered a number of mile-stones in the form of columns with inscriptions. The road they belong to was from Cagliari to Olbia, along a distance of about twelve kilometers. The inscriptions of 44 stones are published, the rest being too much injured to be copied. The emperors mentioned are C. Julius Verus Maximinus, Aurelianus, Valerianus, Marcus Aurelius, Trebonianus Gallus, Julius Philippus, Maxentius, Licinius, Gallienus, Diocletianus, Maximianus, Valentinianus, Valens, Constantinus, Vespasianus, Constantius, Carinus, etc., etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 558–9.

**ORVIETO**.—*Recent excavations*.—The recent excavations (July to September) have not led to any interesting discoveries. In one of the tombs were found fragments of a red-figured vase with the inscription LEAKOΣ KALOΣ (read LEAPKOΣ); also two amphoras of the black-figured style.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 558–9.

**PERUGIA**.—*Etruscan antiquities*.—At *Ponticello del Campo* a new tomb was discovered, not far from the tomb of the Volumnii: it contained several urns. At San Sisto (near Perugia) two urns with inscriptions were found.—*Not. de Scavi*, 1888, p. 387.

**POMPEII**.—*Excavations from December 1887 to June 1888*.—Prof. A. Sogliano reports in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1888, pp. 509–30) on the discoveries at Pompeii between Dec. 1887 and June 1888. It deals mainly with two houses discovered in *Isola 2, Reg. VIII*, Nos. 28, 26. In No. 28 the men's apartment is preceded by a short vestibule; the ample atrium is tetrastyle, with a large impluvium in the centre supported at the corners by four strong columns of tufa. Being back to the city-wall, this and the neighboring houses did not have the advantage of a *posticum*, the place of which was taken by a passage-way. There is a fine large *tablinum* in the rear. No. 26 has a similar arrangement in front: it has an elegant *atrium Tuscanicum* with a very large *impluvium*. The mosaic pavements and other decorative features are finer than in the previous house. Excavations were also carried on in *Isola 7<sup>a</sup>, Reg. IX*, and two houses have been completely uncovered. One has a *taberna* attached, and an *atrium disphuiatum*. The second has two shops on the front: it also contains a few decorative paintings. A fresco of Cheiron, and the finding of a whole set of surgical instruments show that this house belonged to a physician. A great many inscriptions, painted, scratched, and incised, were found. A remarkably good painting of Dionysos and Seilenos was found at No. 7 of *Is. 4<sup>a</sup>, Reg. v*. A complete list of objects found is appended to Professor Sogliano's report.

Dr. Mau goes over the same excavations in the *Bull. Istituto germ.*, 1888, No. 3, pp. 181-207, in which a number of the frescos are reproduced: he designates these houses as *Ins. VIII*, 2.

**ROMA.—ARCHITECTURE.—Tiber.**—On the right bank of the river, opposite the new building of the American College, there have been unearthed a series of constructions of considerable solidity and extent, partly belonging to an immense piscina.—*Not. d. Scavi*, pp. 438-9.

*Via Flaminia.*—Important discoveries have been made at the first mile beyond the gate, on the Tanlongo (ex-Augustinian) estate. It has been found that an immense surface is occupied by pagan and Christian tombs which it will be possible, at least in part, to excavate and explore. In the second place, there have been found remains of the monumental constructions erected in the fourth century near the subterranean cemetery of S. Valentino. The tombs are at various levels. As far as hitherto found, the lowest are at a depth of 2.50 met. below the present level, and consist of small brick cells. One of these has been entirely explored. Its door, with jambs, sill, and lintel of travertine, is turned toward the public road. Three large arcosolia-niches are opened, one in each of the other walls, each containing a trench large enough to hold four bodies separated by brick transoms. It was afterward made over for later occupants, the floor raised, new loculi added, *etc.* Above these pagan sarcophagi were some Christian tombs belonging to the great cemetery which was developed, from the fourth to the sixth century, around the basilica of S. Valentino. Many monuments belonging to it have come to light all around. They consist mainly of tombs composed of large terracotta tiles, of terracotta boxes placed underground, and of marble sarcophagi placed above ground.

Many inscriptions, pagan and Christian, came to light, many used for later constructions, many in the walls of the Tanlongo Casino itself. A beautiful metrical epitaph of the year 368 is inscribed on a large marble sarcophagus. Three sculptured sarcophagi were found: one with the Good Shepherd at one end and the deceased child at the other; one with the consular bust of the deceased in a circle; one, the same, with two winged genii supporting the bust, two cocks and two genii playing on the lute and the lyre. Several sculptured fragments were also found.

The excavations were then directed to discovering the remains of the famous basilica erected by Julius I in the middle of the fourth century at the tomb of S. Valentino, which was several times restored and adorned in the succeeding centuries. As many epigraphic fragments, and especially a piece of column of Oriental granite with Ionic base and capital, had been found in the walls of the Tanlongo Casino, this was judged to be the site of the basilica, which was still entire in the fourteenth century and entirely ruined in the sixteenth. Already a part of the ground-plan, with frag-

ments of columns and bases in place, has been uncovered, though not sufficiently to determine whether it belongs to the nave or portico. Several Christian tombs have been discovered below the level of the pavement of the basilica. The following are the consular dates inscribed on the Christian inscriptions: = A. D. 355, 359, 367, 368, 377, 381, 383, 391, 398, 401 (?), 404, 407, 410 (?), 416, 431, 435, 447, 453, 476, 503(?), 523.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 440–59; *Bullettino Comm. arch.*, July, Sept., 1888.

The excavations on the site and in the vicinity of the basilica have been continued. Two other pagan tombs have been found, together with a number of inscriptions. Among the latter was the fragment of an Arval tablet dating from A. D. 20 and containing the proclamation for the great festival of the Dea Dia to be held at the end of May, A. D. 21. Christian inscriptions were found with the following consular dates: = A. D. 365, 366, 376, 395, 397, 402, 408 or 431, 439 or 472.—*Not. d. Scavi*, pp. 500–7.

*Via Labicana*.—About two meters below the ancient pavement of the Via Labicana, in that part recently uncovered near the entrance to the Wolkonsky-Campanari Villa, was found a very ancient water-course built of great masses of tufa with a large circular hole in the centre: the Claudian aqueduct followed the same course. At the same level there came to light a series of early tombs of the Republican period, built of large rectangular blocks of tufa. In two, the door, with its jambs, lintel and sill of travertine, is well preserved. Sepulchral monuments of a later date lined the road on the right side.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 397–401.

One of the monuments is of great size; its walls built of *opus reticulatum*, its religious area bounded by a wall of great blocks of *peperino*. Inside there still remained in place a large marble slab with the inscription: BAEBIA · SEX · L · PELORIS · | SEX · BAEBIVS · SEX · L · SALVIVS · | L · VITEL-  
LIVS · L · F · OV · BARBA · | BAEBIA · SEX · C · L · HALINE · VITELLI · | SIBI ·  
POSTERISQVE · SVIS | etc.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 332.

*Via Salaria*.—On the right hand of the road, just outside the gate, a group of early tombs has been found. One circular monument was entirely devastated, others almost destroyed. One in the shape of the shaft of a column contained a small cinerary urn.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 570–1.

*Mausoleum of Constantia*.—At the request of Comm. J. B. de Rossi, a slight excavation has been carried on under the altar of the mausoleum of Sta. Constantia, in order to ascertain whether there were any traces of a primitive baptismal font. At a depth of about one meter, the form of the ancient basin became visible, having in the centre an opening like a small square well. At a depth of four meters, was found the regular emissary to carry away the water w. of the Via Nomentana.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 507.

*Altar*.—Near the church of S. Andrea, on the Quirinal, was found part of a rectangular construction in travertine of the Augustan period, with

holes for marble slabs. It appears to be the altar of the famous temple of Quirinus restored by Augustus.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 493; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 299–300.

SCULPTURE.—*Marble statue of a youth*.—Professor Ghirardini calls attention, in an interesting paper in the *Bullettino della Commissione archeologica* (Sept.–Oct., 1888, pp. 335–65), to an important statue found some years ago on the Esquiline. It is of a nude youth of athletic frame, whose arms and left leg are entirely gone, together with his right foot. He is represented with one leg much bent and raised, and both arms sharply extended; and Prof. Ghirardini restores him as about mounting into a chariot, one foot resting on the edge and both hands grasping the reins. Such groups were quite frequent in antiquity; among artists who executed them are enumerated Glaukias of Aigina, Ageladas of Argos, Onatas, *etc.*, not to mention later artists. “The Roman statue,” the writer remarks, “in the robust breadth of the forms, the rhythm of the proportions, the truthfulness of the posture . . . shows that it is later than the group of the tyrannicides and the Aiginetan marbles . . . and on the extreme limits between the archaic schools and Pheidias and Polykleitos. The type is that of the Apollon of the middle of the fifth century. On the other hand, it is very like the youth in the archaistic group of Orestes and Elektra by Stephanos, and to the youthful head of the same school in the Museo Chiaramonti, which the writer reproduces: the type of both is referred by Conze and Flasch to the close of the archaic period, and by Studniczka to the Peloponnesian school of about 460, and to the sculptor Ageladas. Ghirardini accepts this origin for this charioteer, *i. e.*, attributes it to the school of Pasiteles in imitation of a fifth-century model.

*Sculptured altar*.—At the corner of the Via Arenula and S. Bartolomeo de'Vaccinari, a marble altar was found in its exact position on a travertine pavement. On the principal side are carved four figures, with toga, crown and covered head, pouring a libation, while two *victimarii* lead towards the altar a bull and a boar, an attendant carries the sacrificial implements, and another plays on the double tibia. The inscription shows that they are the *magistri* of a *vicus* sacrificing the boar to the Lares Compitales and the bull to the Genius of the Cæsars. On the sides are single figures of the Lares. The date is 756 U. C. = 2 A. D. It is consequently of the best period of Roman sculpture and of remarkably fine style. It is comparable to the altar in the Vatican (*Sala delle Muse*) with same subject. The interest of the monument is increased by the mention of the name of the street by whose magistrates it was dedicated, *Vici Aescleti*, thus adding another to the names of *vici* of Augustan Rome.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 498–9; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 327–8.

*Marble Frieze*.—In the Via Ludovisi-Boncompagni were found magnifi-

cent fragments of a large marble frieze. It is carved with foliage and aquatic flowers, and with confronted winged sphinxes in high-relief. The design is elegant, and the execution is of the best period. It has been taken to the Capitoline Museum (*Palazzo dei Conservatori*).—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 332.

*Villa Casali*.—In the demolition of some ancient walls on the site of the Casino of the Villa Casali, there were found bricks with the marks of consuls of the year 151, and several marble statues: (1) of Mercury, (2) male figure from a group, (3) badly-preserved female figure; also a number of inscriptions.

*Nunnery of the Sisters of Cluny*.—Near here were found: (1) a draped and seated female statue; (2) a draped male statue badly broken; (3) some inscriptions.

*Via Galilei*.—Was found a marble reproduction of the legendary Roman wolf, similar in size and position to the famous Capitoline bronze, except that the head must have been bent toward the twins: the head, all four legs, and some minor pieces are wanting.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 434–6.

**MOSAICS.**—*Church of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna*.—There has come to light, here, a beautiful colored mosaic which formed the pavement of a small bath-room. Though it is in part wanting and disfigured, what remains is of great artistic excellence and of marvellous delicacy. It represents a great variety of fishes, crustacea, and mollusks swimming in the sea, given with the most perfect realism of form, color, and details. The background is sea-green. The central group is remarkably good in which a large polyp is grasping an aragusta which in its turn holds a lamprey. Around the mosaic is a broad frieze with elegant foliated volutes among which are many-colored birds, reptiles, and other small animals. This decoration must have belonged to magnificent baths of the best period.

Within a wall were found a large number of sculptured fragments, among them, two statues of Bacchus and torsos of Diana and Mercury.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 437, 491–2.

*Villa Patrizi on the Via Nomentana*.—**Mosaic**.—In freeing a small bath-room (*sudatorium*), its pavement was found to consist of a black and white mosaic representing the life-size figure of an athlete raising his right hand to his head, as if in the act of crowning himself, while in his left he holds a palm. The head, left shoulder, and part of chest are destroyed: the middle of the body had been anciently restored. His name is inscribed in large letters, EVTY|CES| QV|IET| NYN| NYS.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, 459.

**INSCRIPTIONS.**—*Ancient Roman Calendar*.—Near *S. Martino ai Monti* have been found some fragments of an ancient Roman calendar antedating 742 u. c., containing a number of interesting facts relating to festivals in April, including the feast of Ceres (LOID · CERERI) on the 18th, to which

on the 19th is added . . . CERERI LIBERO [LÍBERAE]: on the 21st come the PARilia, in honor of the foundation of Rome, and on the 23rd the VINalia, as the day was devoted to tasting the new wine.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 389–90; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 301.

*Betitius Perpetuus Arzigius*.—Near the altar of Quirinus (?) was found the base for a statue with the following inscription: ARZYGII | TON APACAC TAC ΠΟΛΕΙC THC CIKE | ΛΕΙΑC ANANEWCANTA KAI TA BOY | ΛΕΥΘΡΙΑ ΚΑΛΩC ΔΙΟΙΚΗCANTA | TAC TE ΛΙΤΟΥΡΓΕΙΑC ΙΔΙΑΙC ΕΠΙΝΟ|ΑΙC ΕΠΙΚΟΥΦΙCANTA KAI EN ΠΑCΙ THN | ΕΠΑΡΧΙΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤHCANTA ΒΕΤΙΤΙΟ—ΠΕΡΠΕΤΟΥΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΟΝ | ΠΑΤΡΩΝΑ ΔΙ CΙΚΕΛΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΑΙ | ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟC ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΙ ΤΟΝ | ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΙΕΤΙ|ΑΝ ΘC ΠΡΑΞΕΩC ΔΙΑ ΠΡΕC | ΒΕΥΤΩΝ ΡΟΔΙΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙ|α ΝΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΧΜΟΤΑΤΩΝ | ΔΕΚΑΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΗΜΕΙΥ-ΑΝΤΟ. Betitius Perpetuus Arzigius, to whom this statue was erected perhaps in his palace, is already known through an inscription from Sicily itself, whose cities dedicated this work to him in memory of his good administration. The date of his governorship is between 330–37, when those invested with this dignity had ceased to bear the titles of *consularis*. He is different from the almost contemporary person of the same name who was governor of Tuscia and Umbria after 370.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 493–6; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 391–4.

*The marble plan of Rome*.—In demolishing a wall near the Farnese palace, many small pieces of the famous capitoline marble plan of ancient Rome have been recovered. The entire plan, so far as discovered in the Forum in the sixteenth century, remained in the Farnese palace up to 1743, when it was transferred to the Capitol. A quantity of small fragments were neglected and used as refuse at the time: most of these have been recovered—one hundred and eighty-eight in number—and will be joined to the larger ones in the museum. It is expected soon to seek for other parts of the plan by excavations back of the *Templum Sacrae Urbis*, where the plan was originally placed.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 391, 569; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 385–7.

*The College of the Piscatores and Urinatores of the Tiber*.—An important fragment of an inscription relating to this *Collegium* has been found on the banks of the Tiber. It was set up in honor of one of their benefactors, whose name at the beginning of the inscription is lost.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 279; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 387–9.

MS. NOTES ON ANCIENT ROME BY PIRRO LIGORIO (1550–70).—Professor Middleton read a paper before the London Society of Antiquaries (meeting of Dec. 13) on a volume of MS. notes on ancient Rome (now in the Bodleian Library) made by Pirro Ligorio, the architect, between 1550



and 1570. These notes are illustrated by sketches and measured drawings of a great number of buildings now destroyed, and are, therefore, of much value on many points connected with the topography of ancient Rome.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 22.

**FRENCH SCHOOL.**—M. A. Geffroy has been named, through the *Académie des Inscriptions*, Director of the French School at Rome, to succeed M. Edmond le Blant who has occupied this post for six years. This will be a position familiar to him as he was M. le Blant's predecessor.

**RUVO (Puglia).**—*Bronze statuette of Hermes.*—Outside of Ruvo, a workman found a bronze statuette, 8 centimeters high, of Hermes with the ram. The figure is nude, except for the chlamys which hangs down the left arm. The figure rests on the right leg, as if moving forward: the lowered left hand holds the caduceus: the extended right arm has lost its hand. At his feet is the ram. This is evidently the reproduction of a large marble original whose author is as yet unknown. The art of the statuette is admirable, and to be attributed to a developed period: the forms are correct and slender, and the anatomy good.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 533–5.

**SERVIGLIANO.**—*A bronze candelabrum.*—A fine bronze *thymiaterion* or candelabrum has come to light here, 40 cent. high, similar to many others found in Etruscan tombs, usually attributed to the third century B. C. It consists of a female figure, standing on a base formed by three human legs, upon whose head rises the shaft that supports the concave dish above, on which are four doves.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 413–14.

**SYBARIS** (territory of).—*Excavations of the necropolis of Torre Mordillo.*—Professor A. Pasqui completes in the last two numbers of the *Notizie degli Scavi* (August, p. 462; Sept., p. 575) his catalogue of the contents of the tombs found in this necropolis: it includes tombs XLIX to CLIII. This new material does not alter the conclusions drawn in the last number of the *JOURNAL* (vol. IV, pp. 370–2). The great mass of objects are of minor value artistically, and clearly show that a poor class of people were buried in this necropolis.

**SICILY.**—**SELINOUS.**—*Excavations among the temples.*—Professors Patricolo and Salinas have recently reported on the work accomplished at Selinous during the three years 1885 to 1887. It has not been directed towards any single excavation, but rather to the verification of all the monuments already known, and to their cleaning from vegetable growth. This has led, however, not only to a rectification of the already published plans, but to the discovery of further remains of considerable interest. In the following report an account is given of the discovery of the fortifications north of the so-called akropolis, of the excavation of the basement of temple *O*, of the cistern *P*, and of the cleaning of the buildings attached to the N. side of the propylaia *Q*. The numeration of the monuments proposed by Serra-

difalco in 1834 is preserved ; those discovered since then are designated by succeeding letters.

*Discovery of the use of the Semicircular Arch as a decorative element.*—The first step toward new excavations at Selinous was evidently the determination of the circuit of the akropolis wall and its entrances: a work also important in itself for historical reasons. This work ought to be commenced on the N. side, at the present entrance, corresponding to the wide road traversing the akropolis from N. to S. To do this a railroad was necessary. A beginning on this work was made in the spring of 1887. It is extremely interesting to have recovered so important an example of Greek fortification ; and, as the reporters remark, “of great importance in the history of art is the finding of the semicircular arch used as a decorative element in Greek buildings ; and the use of the arch will lead to new artistic judgments, if an account be taken of the gateway of Ainiai in Akarnania and the Sicilian counterparts in the Phœnician walls of Eryx and those of the theatre of Egesta. It is also important to restore to its function of a tower the semicircular building *M*, lately thought to be a theatre, and to obtain information regarding the buildings adjacent to the so-called temple discovered on the Messina estate beyond Selinous, and now marked *Q*, whose character as propylaia becomes ever more certain.”

Outside the N. wall of the akropolis, the building *M* was already excavated and the existence of another building at the W. end was known, considered by Serradifalco and all his successors to be of square shape. In 1885, the excavations showed it to be a semicircular tower, like *M*, and in 1886 were uncovered the walls which joined tower *H* to the wall, which in its turn united tower *M* to the wall of the akropolis. The following had been uncovered when the report was written. (1) The corridor from W. to E., 73.40 met. long and 2.56 met. wide, closed by two main walls ; in the small portion explored, there were two small doors, one being covered by a semicircular arch of four blocks and a key-stone. The door is 2.68 met. high, 1.05 met. wide at bottom, and 1.00 met. wide at top. The technique is the same as that of the walls of the akropolis. Portions of arches of a similar form have been found in the few openings made in the space between the corridor and the N. front of the akropolis. (2) A newly-discovered long piece of wall joined the present N. front of the akropolis to the semicircular building *M*: against the end of it is the beginning of a great wall running parallel to a corresponding one at the opposite end ; and in it was found a door with beginnings of walls attached at right angles: two other doors evidently existed in corresponding positions. (3) The semicircular tower *H*, attached to the W. end of the corridor is joined to another main wall running from N. to S. which has been uncovered only along a short space. Dr. Richter decided to attribute to the Roman period

the arches of Eryx and Egesta, but these discoveries at Selinous prove the use of this form by the Greeks. Another point to be especially noted is, that the name of theatre given by Cavallari, Benndorf, and all since that time (1862) to *M* is now clearly proved to be a mistake. As before remarked, *M* is a tower.

The remains of a temple marked *O* were uncovered to the s. of *A*, until now considered the southernmost temple. The modern edifice in which it was enclosed has been removed.

The cistern *P*, about which so little has been known, was thoroughly explored. It was found to be a rectangular construction divided by three piers into two equal compartments. It is built of large masses of tufa well-squared, on which are some remains of plastering. Its length from n. to s. is 5.23 met., its width is 3.20 met.: on the piers rest, lengthwise, four great architraves, which support the slabs of the roof that also rest on the side-walls. From the lower edge of these slabs to the pavement the measurement is 2.51 met. It belongs to the good period.

At the same time that in 1874 a so-called temple was discovered near Selinous on the Mestana property, some constructions attached to it were found which were never published. They are, however, of great importance, flanking the central building on both sides. That marked *B* is finely preserved. Inside, a bench encircles nearly three of its sides, and on the n. e. front is an entrance with pilasters. The entire construction has the undoubted character of propylæa, the central portion of which has two columns at either end (*cf.* those of Sunion and Eleusis). Its relation to the nekropolis of Selinous will be apparent only after further excavations.

In 1885, on a block in temple *C* the very remarkable discovery was made of a *Phœnician letter*, undoubtedly an *aleph*: it was a tufa block (1.10 met. long, 0.56 m. wide, and 0.44 m. high), found outside the temple to the n.

Of considerable interest for the polychromy of architecture is a small fragment of the cornice of the small building *B*, cut in tufa covered with stucco: though only 8 cent. long by 6 high, it preserves the blue of the front and field of the mutule, the red band of 9 mm., and a part of the yellow front above it. There were also some unusual fragments of painted terracotta.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 593–605.

#### CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

*Bust of Mantegna and the head of Strozzi*.—There are interesting notes in the *Courrier de l'Art* (October 19), by M. C. de Fabrizzy, respecting the famous bust of Mantegna over his tomb at Mantua (commonly ascribed to Sperandio), and a unique medal in the Berlin Museum signed *Opus Sperandei*, which, Dr. J. Friedländer thinks, is a portrait of the painter Baldassare Estense. M. de Fabrizzy gives good reasons for supposing that the

bust is not the work of Sperandio, but of Bartolommeo di Virgilio Meglioli, the Mantuan medallist. It seems to be certain that the face on the medal at Berlin is that of Tito Strozzi, but there are doubts whether the medal itself is not a forgery.

**FIRENZE.**—*Gift to the Belle-arte.*—It is reported that Louis-Charles Carraud, of Lyon, son of the famous expert who formed the Soltykoff collection, has bequeathed his large and fine collection of works of art to the National Museum of Fine Arts in Florence. The collection is valued at over a million and a half, and contains paintings, ivories, bronzes, and ancient jewelry: the collection of ivories is especially noteworthy.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1888, p. 243.

**A German Art-Institute.**—Professor August Schmarsow, well known for his important historical studies on Italian art, arrived in Florence in August with some students and Ph. D.s from Germany. The object is to found in Florence a German Institute for the history of art. During the winter the history of Italian sculpture up to Michelangelo will be studied, and one of Vasari's lives of Painters will be commented.—*Archivio Storico dell'Arte*, 1888, p. 334.

**ROMA.**—**REPRODUCTION OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVES.**—On the occasion of the Jubilee of Leo XIII, the Vatican Archives have published a collection of facsimiles of the Pontifical *Regesta*, under the title, *Specimina palaeographica Regestorum Romanorum Pontificum ab Innocentio III usque ad Urbanum V.* This collection contains 60 folio heliotype plates from documents dating from 1198 to 1370 to show the development of the official writing: price 90 francs: address *Rmo. D. Pietro Wenzel, primo Cust. dell'Arch. Vaticano.*—*Bibliothèque École des Chartes*, 1888, I, p. 145.

## SPAIN.

**ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS** from Paredes de Nava (I, p. 329), Avila, (I, p. 332), Tuluvera de la Reina (I, p. 338), Torres (I, p. 341), and Segovia (II, p. 309) are given in the *Boletín R. Academia de la Historia*, 1888.

**AVILA.**—*Church of Santiago.*—Two inscriptions in Arabic recently found in the walls of this church show that the tradition was correct which considered this church to have been a mosque at the time of the Moors.—*Boletín R. Academia de la Historia*, 1888, I, p. 144.

**BARCELONA.**—*Roman Inscriptions.*—Of two Roman inscriptions, recently found here, one is to L. Licinius Secundus and reads as follows: *L(ucio) Licinio | Secundo, | accenso | patron(o) suo | L(ucio) Licin(io) Surae | primo secundo ter|tio cons(ul)at(o) eius, | | IIII | a(ugustalis) col(oniae) | J(uliae) V(ictricis) T(riumphalis) Tarr(aconensis) e(t) col(oniae) | F(aventiae) J(uliae) A(ugustae) P. Barcin(onensis) | M(arcus) Antonius Antu|llus cives Conven(arum) amico.*—*Boletín R. A. H.*, 1888, II, pp. 274, 343.

**COFIÑO** (Asturias).—*Consular Inscription*.—The following inscription was found at San Miguel de Cofiño: *Monumentum | p(ositum) diis omnibus | anibus Scopcia Onnaca Ummaiae | Caelionigae, ex | gente Penioru(m), | anno(rum) XV. | Pater filiae g(arissimae) | possuit, | D(omin)o n(ostro) Pos(tumo) IIII et Vict(orino) co(n)s(ulibus)*. Besides the date of 266 A. D., this inscription is interesting as giving a number of native names: the father, Scopcia Onnaca; the daughter, Ummaia Caelioniga; and the tribe or gens of the Penios or Peniores.—*Boletín R. A. H.*, 1888, II, p. 170.

**GERONA**.—*Hebrew Inscription*.—An important Hebrew inscription, belonging to the synagogue and dating from the XIII or XIV century, has been found: it has been published in the *Revue des études juives*, t. XVII, pp. 149–51. It records the construction of the building, but the date has been broken away.—*Boletín R. A. H.*, 1888, II, pp. 324–6.

**HASTA REGIA**.—*Early Roman Inscription*.—Professor Hübner restores an interesting inscription found on the site of Hasta Regia, the ancient and celebrated metropolis of Turdetania, the ruins of which are situated near Jerez de la Frontera. The inscription is of the Republican period and is thus restored:

*q. antonius l. f. . . l. b | AEBI | VS · P · F | SER · T · | fabius t. f. . . c. cornelius l. f. . . muros portas turresqu | E · SVA · PECVNIA | restituerunt idemque probarunt.*  
—*Boletín R. A. H.*, 1888, II, pp. 17–25.

**MAHON** (Minorca).—*Roman antiquities*.—The governor of Minorca has brought to light some Roman antiquities at the military hospital of Mahon. The most important find is that of a superb and large mosaic representing many animals and birds, for the greater part natives of the African continent: it resembles a mosaic recently found in Tunis.—*Boletín R. A. H.*, 1888, II, p. 7.

## FRANCE.

**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER=BONONIA**.—Two fragments of inscriptions were discovered relating to an officer of the Roman navy who had served in the British navy whose stationing port was Bononia. This inscription is important as better showing the importance of Boulogne at the time of the emperor Claudius, when a fleet in constant relation with Britain was attached to this port.—*Paris Temps*, Sept. 8.

**LEGOUX** (Puy-de-Dôme).—Dr. Plicque has recently discovered here a bronze head of which a photograph was presented by M. Héron de Villefosse to the *Acad. des Inscr.* (July 20). This head, of remarkable execution and surprising style, represents a bearded figure whose head is surmounted by bull-horns. It probably represents a river, and reminds one of the river Achelouïs. Greek coins show a number of rivers represented in this way.—*Paris Temps*, July 21.

**MONTIVILLIERS** (near Havre).—A part of the ancient abbey church of Montivilliers, near Havre, a magnificent relic of the thirteenth century, has been destroyed by a fire originating in an adjoining private house. The noble Romanesque tower suffered greatly. A portion of the Gothic nave of the building has suffered equally.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 1.

**NARBONNE**.—*Mile-stones*.—M. Héron de Villefosse announces the discovery of a mile-stone, important as showing, what had been contested, that the Gallic emperors had occupied a part of the right bank of the Rhone. As they reigned over the Spanish provinces they must have ruled also over the provinces between the Rhone and Spain. This is the fifth inscription showing this fact.—*Paris Temps*, Aug. 18.

**PARIS=LUTETIA**.—*The Arenæ of Lutetia*.—M. Lisch, who is at present superintending the restoration of the arena, reports that the aspect of the amphitheatre is already reproduced in its essential parts, and that the uncovering has successively been accomplished of the walls of the main entrance with their immense circular niches, the podium which surrounds the arena, the cellae, the scena, and the theatre with its end-wall whose length is not less than 44 meters; this wall is now being restored. The steps of the amphitheatre, which extended into the *Rue Monge* and could seat 12,000 people, are also being restored; they were wide, measuring 1.20 by 0.39 met. A provisional museum has been established by the care of M. Maurice du Seigneur, containing the numerous sculptures discovered, casts of the skeletons, pottery and vases found during the excavations of the last five years.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1888, pp. 247-8.

*Monument of Philippe Pot*.—The State has purchased the important sculptured monument of Philippe Pot, great senechal of the duchy of Burgundy, who died in 1494. It was bought by an inhabitant of Dijon at the time of the suppression of the abbey of Cîteaux. Philippe Pot is represented armed from head to foot, reclining on a slab (bier) borne by eight mourners in costume of deep mourning, each holding a shield of the alliances of the defunct. It is a work of great historic value and one of the most important examples of Burgundian sculpture.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, p. 377.

*Catalogue of Oriental Coins*.—We are glad to welcome the first volume of a catalogue of the Oriental coins preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, published under the title, *Catalogue des Monnaies Musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale*. Publié par ordre du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique. Par M. Henry Lavoix, Conservateur Adjoint du Département des Médailles.—Tome I. *Khalifes Orientaux* (Paris Imprimerie Nationale).—*Athenæum*, Nov. 10.

*Collection of Squeezes of Roman Inscriptions*.—The Minister of Public Instruction has decided to form a collection of squeezes from inscriptions to be placed in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The origin of the plan is thus

spoken of in a circular: "The examination of the scientific papers of M. Léon Renier has brought to light a large number of squeezes of Roman inscriptions collected both in France and in North Africa. On account of the interest of these documents for epigraphic science, I have ordered a preparatory classification of them in a hall of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, with the view of serving, later, for the formation of a cabinet of squeezes to be installed at the Bibliothèque Nationale, accessible to workers." The Minister then appeals to private individuals and to societies to increase this collection.—*Biblioth. École des Chartes*, 1888, I, p. 143.

*Reorganization of the Administration of the Museums.*—By decree of the President of the Republic, the administration of the Museums has been re-organized, including the Louvre, Luxembourg, Versailles, Saint-Germain, etc. The Louvre is divided into six departments: (1) paintings, drawings and chalcography, with one *conservateur*, two *conserv.-adjoints* and one paid *attaché*; (2) Greek and Roman antiquities, with one *conservateur* and one *conserv.-adjoint*; (3) Oriental Antiquities, with one *conservateur*, one *conserv.-adjoint* and one paid *attaché*; (4) Egyptian Antiquities, with the same officials; (5) Sculpture and works of art of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Modern times, with *ditto*; (6) Marine and Ethnography, with one *conservateur*. The museums of the Luxembourg, Versailles and St.-Germain each has one *conservateur* and one paid *attaché*. The salary for *conservateurs* varies from 5000 to 8000 francs, for *conservateurs-adjoints* from 4500 to 5000, for *attachés* from 2500 to 4000. The latter are to be chosen, in preference, from the pupils of the École du Louvre, École Française d'Athènes, École Française de Rome, École des hautes études, École des chartes, École normale supérieure, etc.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, pp. 292-4.

*Archæological Mission to Indo-China.*—*Siam and Cambodia antiquities in the Trocadero.*—At a recent meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Fournereau—who had been charged with an archæological mission to the Kmer ruins of Siam and Cambodia in order to complete the collection of Cambodian antiquities now in the Trocadero Museum—read a report of his explorations; from which it appears that he has brought back with him 520 casts, 13 original pieces, and 400 photographs of monuments which he inspected in the provinces of Siam, Phnombudong, Nokor-Vat, and Cambodia: also a number of architectural drawings and surveys, with plans of different monuments, which give a very fair idea of the ancient city of Angkor-Vat and one or two other towns. He went on to Angkor-Thom, with its avenues of giants bearing up enormous nagas, its heavy gates flanked by elephants, its grand temple with 50 towers grouped in the form of a pyramid and forming 50 quadruple heads. After taking casts of all the most interesting parts of these edifices, he went to several other places. He is now arranging the fragments brought home and fitting them in with

those which the museum had before, so that the collection of Kmer and Cambodian antiquities will be very complete.—*London Times*, Nov. 24.

**QUIBERON.**—A dolmen has just been opened in the middle of the village of Roc-en-And, Quiberon, but nothing was found in it except two whorls and some fragments of very coarse pottery. The dimensions of the chamber were 12 ft. square and 6 ft. under the capstone.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 29.

**VÉZELAY.**—*The Abbatial Château.*—M. Adolphe Guillon has conducted excavations to find the site of the primitive château of the abbots of Vézelay, built in the twelfth century. Several walls have been uncovered. The façade faced east. There were many apartments in it: especially remarkable was the hall in which the Council was held in 1145 at which St. Bernard preached the second crusade. It was demolished about 1760.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, p. 336.

## GERMANY.

**BERLIN.**—*Additions to the Museums.*—In the *Jahrbuch d. archäol. Instituts* (1888, No. 3), a report is made on the additions to the Royal Museums during 1887. To be noticed are (1) a series of objects from the archaic Roman necropolis on the Esquiline, under *Misc.-Inv. 7981-8002*; *Vasen.-Inv. 3084-3121*; *Terracotten.-Inv. 8044-8150*: among these is a series of bucchero vases of the earliest kind. Especially remarkable is a hand-made bowl whose edge is decorated with knobs and rings of bronze; in it were found a number of very archaic bronze fibulae: (2) a number of early Greek vases, made in Italy or Sicily, in imitation of the so-called proto-Corinthian and early-Corinthian styles: (3) a series of small terracotta altars with reliefs, some of them archaic; (4) a mass of small Egyptian objects—idols, amulets, porcelain and glass objects. (5) Antiquities from a sanctuary near Idalion in Kypros, excavated in 1885, of which the most interesting are some early fragments, especially heads belonging to terracotta female statues of a distinctly Semitic type, with very gorgeous decoration and many remains of painting: the ankles and wrists, the fingers and toes, and even the nose, are adorned with rings; and the earrings, necklaces and diadem are very elaborate. There are some examples of the nude female figure with hands pressed to her breasts, and many small terracotta female figures holding musical instruments or fruit. The sculptures in stone are also for the greater part female statues of both the Oriental and the developed-archaic Greek types: the latter are followed by a series in the free-lax style. From the presence of a doe it would appear that the female divinity represented in these figures corresponds to Artemis rather than to Aphrodite. (6) A further series of Kypriote antiquities comes from Polis-tis-Chrysokou (near Marion), purchased at the sale in Paris. Among these are a beautiful necklace of gold and carnelian; heavy silver bracelets; spiral silver rings;



gold earrings of free Greek style; a beautiful purely Greek (c. 400 B. C.) bronze stand or base, with figures that are the prototypes of those on Etruscan mirrors. Among the earthenware are several series both of local manufacture and of imported wares, especially Attic. Of the local vases the most interesting have on the shoulder a female figure holding a small pitcher which serves as a side-outlet; the figures are mostly of advanced archaic Greek style, and the decoration is an interesting combination of imported Greek and native motives. The greater part belong to the sixth or early-fifth century. There are a number of sculptures in sandstone from graves. (7) From early tombs near Thebes comes a collection of terracotta vases and objects in bronze, including large and small geometric vases of the Dipylon style, small proto-Corinthian lekythoi: remarkable is a large pitcher, unique in shape and size, belonging to the proto-Corinthian type: but of greatest interest is a series of local Boiotian vases, whose existence was first discovered in 1878. (8) Among other single acquisitions are (A) ten fine cut-stones, several of early Greek workmanship: (B) several bronzes, among which are (a) a nude archaic "Apollon"-figure from Dodona; (b) a pitcher from Sidon, of early Greek work; (c) a large hydria from Eretria; (d) a mirror to which is attached a relief of Aphrodite *ἐπιτραγία*, seated on a he-goat: (C) some vases: (D) a series of 24 Myrina terracottas.

*New Catalogue of Museum.*—The new catalogue of a portion of the Berlin Museum, compiled by Dr. Bode and Herr von Tschudi, has been published. It is devoted to the works of plastic art in the collection, including carvings in wood, marble, and stone, toreutic examples, and terracotta works. Much of the book, which will be welcome to students, is, of course, given to Italian examples from Lombardy and Venice, productions of the Pisani, *etc.* The most interesting section relates to the fifteenth century, which has long been Dr. Bode's special study. The specimens are arranged in chronological order, and grouped according to schools and hands, including the *plaquettes*, which have lately attracted much attention. There are numerous specimens of Donatello, Michelozzo, Rosellino, Desiderio da Setignano, Verrocchio, the Della Robbia, Riccio, Antonio da Brescia, and many more. Sixteenth-century work begins with Michel Angelo's statue of John the Baptist, not long since added to the museum. German works and specimens in uncommon materials, such as speckstein, as well as those in silver and wood, have ample attention. Every specimen is most carefully and thoroughly described, and its history related in smaller type. The book is amply illustrated.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 15.

**HILDESHEIM.**—*Frescos in the Cathedral.*—The *Centralbl. der Bauverwaltung* reports that, in cleaning the wall on the south side of the cloister, were discovered frescos, covering almost the entire length of the corridor, which, on account of their extent and the beauty of their design, are of the

highest interest. The compositions, which are very faint, cover the upper half of the wall and comprise twenty square compartments, each containing two male figures in lively action. Under each group was, apparently, an inscription in Gothic minuscules. The writing, the drapery (with the closely-fitting undergarments, over which is thrown a broad mantle), the slender proportions of the bodies, all bear the signs of late Gothic or very early Renaissance. The undergarments are usually light in color, the mantles dark: the faces are hardly recognizable. Signs of painting had already been discovered in the north cloister.—*Mitth. oest. Museums*, 1888, p. 204.

**KEMPTEN = CAMPODUNUM.**—On the site of the Roman forum of ancient Campodunum in Bavaria (the modern Kempten) some excavations have taken place, and the remains of a villa discovered with part of the hypocausts still preserved, the præfurnium being entire; and, moreover, the substructions of a large columned hall, which may have been a temple or a palace.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 27.

**KÖLN.**—*New Museum.*—On Aug. 14 was opened the new Historical Museum which is established in the old "Thorburg": its object is to give an idea of the history and condition of the ancient *Urbs Ubiorum*. It aims to collect and present in an orderly manner all the relics preserved in private and public collections.—*Köln Ztg.*, in *Mittheil. oest. Mus.*, 1888, pp. 203–4.

**MAINZ.**—*The Roman Cemetery in the Neuen Aulage*, at Mainz, has yielded interesting results to the *Alterthumsverein*. Up to the present, about thirty Roman graves have been uncovered and the most varied modes of interment have been found. In the same place, coffins of stone, wood and lead have come to light.—*Mittheil. oest. Mus.*, 1888, p. 224.

**MEHRHOLZ.**—*Roman pontes longi.*—Two plank-walks have recently been discovered between Mehrholz and Brägel. They are of Roman origin, and bear all the marks of the already-known Roman bridges over moors and swamps. The two run parallel from one end to the other of the moor: one bears signs of having been destroyed, and the other of having been repaired, even in Roman times. They appear to be the famous *pontes longi* which were built by the Roman general Caecina in 15 A. D. on his retreat to the Amisia (Ems).—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 40.

**OBERNKIRCHEN.**—*A Carolingian Crucifix.*—Another has been added to the small list of German crucifixes of the Carolingian period. G. Schöne-mark has a paper on this crucifix in the *Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst* (1888, No. 9). It is in the church of Obernkirchen near Bückeburg. The cross and the figure of Christ are of wood, and the body of Christ is completely draped.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.**—Reports have lately appeared in Austrian and German papers of discoveries of Roman antiquities made within

the last few weeks. At **DOBŌJ**, in Bosnia, the remains of a fortress, erected probably to hold the Dacians in check, were traced by Dr. Tuhelka, who is the *custos* of ancient monuments in Bosnia. They lay on the summit of a cliff, which is at the junction of the Bosna and Usura, and were covered with a shallow layer of mould. The ruins formed a series of terraces, at the highest point of which was a sort of citadel. An inscription was found, which showed that at some time the first Belgic cohort was in garrison at the spot. The utterly shattered condition of the remains of masonry, which are simply rubbish, indicates that they have been the scene of some great catastrophe. It has been suggested that an earthquake may have been the destructive agent, for a quantity of broken skeletons have been found buried in the greatest confusion all over the place in crumbled masonry and mortar. The place is an admirable situation for defense, being practically impregnable on two sides; and it dominates the surrounding country. Various articles, such as would be likely to be found in a Roman military colony, have been collected from the ruins. At **DEUTSCH ALTENBURG**, supposed to be the site of the ancient **CARNUNTUM**, not far from Pressburg, the outline of a circus has been traced, and much of the interior has been laid bare. The place has been for centuries tilled, all the remains being covered over with a rich loam, in some places only a few inches deep. This has, no doubt, chiefly contributed to the very perfect preservation of the ground-plan. The *Oderzeitung* reports the finding in the Lossow district, near **FRANKFORT ON THE ODER**, of about 30 clay vessels of various sizes and patterns, some urns, some pots, deep saucers, flasks, *etc.* They were filled with the ashes of burnt corpses mixed with sand. The color was a brownish yellow; some were broken, and the fractures showed that coal ashes had been mixed with the clay of which they were made. Some bronze needles were found with them, being finished at the top in a semicircular shape. The vessels seem to have been formed on a lathe, tolerably smooth, regular in shape, and only slightly baked. The largest were about 30 centimeters in diameter at the widest part, and 26 centimeters high. The ornaments were either triangles or semicircles scratched on the surface with points impressed on the surface. Possibly the site where they were found was a refuge and a place of sacrifice in old German times.—*London Times*, Sept. 8.

**EINING=ABUSINA**.—The excavations at Eining on the Danube, the ancient Abusina, have been concluded for the present year. Early next year the prætorium will be cleared out, and also the camp gates. The ruins prove to be vast and imposing. The discoveries of the present year include some very fine lance-heads, a sword and scabbard, female ornaments, a stilus, brick stamps of the third legion and of various cohorts, *etc.* Amongst the pieces of glass is one inscribed GLVCV.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 20.

**LESINA** (island of).—*Prehistoric cave of Grabak* (Humac).—The excava-

tions in this cave are not yet finished: the results up to the present are as follows. The cave of Grabak is about 250 met. above the present sea-level: it consists of a single cavity 26 met. long by 23 wide, and its soil is made up of various strata: eleven distinct strata of ashes were found between which were strata of *terriccia*, while under them all is one of sand. These strata contained a great quantity of bones of different mammals, mingled with shells and products of primitive industry, as well as remains of human bones: there are no traces of metals. There were utensils and arms made of stone and terracotta, among them the usual prismatic knives of silex, a hammer, crushers, and pieces of early pottery. All the remains appear to belong to the neolithic period.—Professor R. GASPERINI, in *Bull. Arch. Dalmata*, 1888, No. 10.

VIENNA.—The annual *Vorlegeblätter* will shortly be ready. The new series will be specially interesting, from its giving us in a convenient and accurate form the best of those archaic Greek vases which bear the names of the painters or potters from whose establishments they issued. This series of signed vases comes down to and includes the work of *Exekias*. From the specimens we have seen, Prof. Benndorf is to be again congratulated on his successful management of the *Vorlegeblätter*.—*Academy*, Dec. 1.

## DENMARK.

SÖNDERBY.—In June last, an interesting archæological discovery was made at Sønderby, on the west coast of Jutland. It consisted of about thirty urns of clay found in a moss at a depth of 3 feet. They occupied an area 4 ft. wide and 10 ft. long. Formerly there was a shallow lake here. Most of the vessels rested upon rough stones, but there was no trace of stone walls or roof; they varied from 2 to 8 inches in height. In most of them lay ashes and remnants of calcined bones, whilst the bottom was lined with reed-like kind of grass. Some of the urns had lids, but others appear to have been placed in the earth open: most of them were very simple in form, with smooth sides, but on some of the larger ones there were three knobs at the sides, and attempts at rough ornamentation. No metal or stone implement was found.—*Nature*, Sept. 6.

## RUSSIA.

CHERSONESOS.—Professor Kondakow has found in the Chersonesos, where excavations are being carried on under his directions, about fifty models of terracotta, belonging to the third and fourth centuries B. C. Among them are some medallions with mythological groups representing Pan, Apollon, Dionysos, and several beautiful female heads.—*Bull. Arch. Dalmata*, 1888, No. 10, p. 20.

## TURKEY.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—A correspondent writes: "An instance of the vandalism of the Turk and his disregard of antiquities reaches me from Constantinople from Dr. Long of the American College. The quay of the town of Bebek on the Bosphoros is in course of repair, and the Government are utilizing for this purpose large blocks of marble brought from various sites of ancient cities. On several of these blocks interesting inscriptions have been found, from which we gather that Iasos in Karia is one of the chief quarries from which they are brought. Two of these inscriptions, about to be built in, are of great interest. In one, the decree of proxeny is accompanied by citizenship, the months of Aphrodision and Adonion are alluded to, and amongst the names we have Hierokles, the son of Bryaxis, suggesting Bryaxis the Athenian statuary, to whose art the mausoleum of Halikarnassos, also in Karia, owed so much. On another inscription Artemis Astiados is alluded to. It is a great pity that nothing can be done to check the Turkish Government from thus making use of material which will be for ever lost to history and archæology. The same has been done in the construction of a new pier near the site of the old town of Samos; inscriptions, reliefs, and bits of exquisite carving can now be seen, when the water is clear, built into the foundations. The old theatre at Thasos has been utilized for a similar purpose, and this work of destruction is perpetually going on."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 27.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**COLLECTIONS OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—The forthcoming number of the *Recueil de Travaux relatif à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie Égyptiennes et Assyriennes* will contain the first of a series of articles by Miss Amelia B. Edwards on *The Private and Provincial Collections of Egyptian Antiquities in Great Britain*. Miss Edwards has twice—at the Orientalist Congresses of Leyden and Vienna—drawn the attention of Egyptologists to the importance of investigating and reporting upon the contents of local and private museums throughout Europe; and she is now herself beginning that task for Great Britain. This first paper treats of the Peel Park Collection, Manchester; of the Mayer Museum, Liverpool; and of the private collection of Mr. Jesse Haworth, of Bowdon, Cheshire.—*Academy*, Dec. 22.

**ENGLAND.**—**BRIGG.**—*Prehistoric boat.*—In some diggings made here for a gasometer, there was found a boat cut out of the trunk of a tree, undoubtedly belonging to prehistoric times. It is about fifteen meters long, by one and a half wide and one high. The prow is rounded; the poop cut in the shape of a horse's chest; there are holes that may have served

for oars, and a large one near the prow which seems to have been for the mast.—*Bull. Arch. Dalmata*, 1888, No. 10, p. 20.

**DUMMER** (Hants).—*Early British Cemetery*.—At a meeting (Nov. 21) of the British Archæol. Institute, Dr. J. Stevens read a paper on an early British cemetery which has recently been discovered and excavated at Dummer, Hants. The site is at Middle Down Field, 655 feet above sea-level, and close to an ancient track-way leading from Winchester to Silchester. The bodies have been burnt and the ashes arranged in rough hand-made urns, inverted over the remains. Fourteen or fifteen urns have been found at a distance of only a foot below the present level. There were no signs of any tumulus.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

**LONDON**.—**BRITISH MUSEUM**.—*Recent Acquisitions*.—Among recent additions is a beautiful and interesting statue of Diana, more than life-size, in the archaistic style of the second century of the Empire. It is fully draped, in extremely regular drapery, but the soft and full limbs and face are far from the archaic models. There are remains of painting; a gilt crown is on the head: the right arm is wanting; the left hand holds a fan. The following enumeration of recent acquisitions is taken from the *Classical Review*. (1) *Vase of Mykenai ware*, of a new shape, resembling a flattened sphere, like an echinus, divided vertically in four by depressions, and ornamented with horizontal rows of wavy lines, and dots: from Knossos in Krete. (2) *Statuette in white marble* from Athens (0.23 m. high) of great interest as a Greek copy of the Doryphoros of Polykleitos, of proportions like those of the Naples statue, but with a head much nearer to the original: arms and legs are partly wanting. (3) *Bronze cylindrical cista* resting on three lion-paws: the lid is decorated with a handle formed of two wrestlers, male and female, and with two incised groups of animals, all within an olive wreath: on the body are two scenes; (a) Paris and Menelaos (*Iliad*, III. 346), (b) combat of Greeks against Trojans and Amazons. (4) *Large collection of antiquities from Naukratis* received from the Secretaries of the Egypt Exploration Fund, the proceeds of the second season's excavations on that site in 1885-6; including (a) bronze *kottabos*; (b) alabaster archaic male torso; (c) statuette of a draped hunter carrying a pair of dead hares, of limestone, with the dedicatory inscription to Aphrodite (?) by K[Δ]ΑΛΛ[Δ]Σ; (d) a series of female and male figurines holding animals; (e) series of terracotta figures; (f) large series of fragments of painted pottery, including the geometric, Dipylon, native Naukratite, Kameirian, Corinthian, Polledraran, Kyrenean, Chalkidian and Athenian styles. The number of fragments with inscriptions, both incised and painted, is large, consisting principally of dedications to Aphrodite. There are also a number of signatures to vases, *e. g.*, Nikosthenes, Ergotimos, Klitias, Sondros, *etc.* The association of the names of Klitias and Ergotimos, the

artists of the François vase, is especially interesting. (5) *Series of thirty-four vases from excavations in Kypros*, presented by Colonel Falkland Warren. (6) *Large red-figured krater* with polychrome accessories. (7) *Set of archaic vases* of Boiotian style from Thebes (*cf. Gazette Arch.*, 1888, Nos. 7-8, pl. 26).—*Classical Review*, July, October, November, 1888.

Among the recent acquisitions of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities is a large krater of the beginning of the second century B. C., painted with the subject of the infant Herakles strangling the serpents in the presence of several deities. Apollo appears in the centre of the composition, having, in the Isthmian fashion, his long locks in ringlets, a trait which localizes the work as due to the Theban school. On our left is a group of Zeus enthroned and addressed by Alkmene. In front of the design are Herakles and his half-brother: the former clutches his serpent by the throat, the latter jumps up to run away from his assailant. The white-haired nurse stoops over her charge as if to rescue the boys. Athene is near this group, and grasps the sacrificial dove by its wings, exactly as she does on the Harpy Tomb; probably this refers to the purification of Alkmene after child-bearing.

*Chronological Rearrangement of Bronzes*.—A considerable number of the antique bronzes from the First Bronze Room in the British Museum are being rearranged in chronological sequence, commencing with the earliest examples, which are mostly Etruscan. A beginning has already been made by placing in order the relics discovered in 1839 in the Polledrara Tomb, near Vulci, and acquired by the Museum in 1850, but never till now arranged in an instructive manner. They are in one of the projecting wall-cases.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 17.

*Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's catalogue of the additions made to the collection of Arabic coins* since the publication of the eight volumes of his *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum* is nearly through the press of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington. The first part contains the descriptions of about 2,000 additions to the 3,000 coins catalogued in the original volumes I-IV, and includes a number of rare specimens, among them, those from the India Office Collection now in the British Museum.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 3.

OXFORD.—*Mr. Fortnum's Gift to the Ashmolean Museum*.—Mr. C. Drury E. Fortnum has made a free gift of the greater part of his magnificent collection to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where it had already been deposited for some time on loan. This munificent act has placed at the disposal of the university for purposes of teaching and study many objects of almost priceless value in their relation to the history of art. The collection itself was formed with the distinct object of illustrating the whole course of civilized arts from the earliest times to the latest eddies of the Renaissance, and has thus a special educational utility.

Among the objects of classical interest contained in the collection, is the noble terracotta head, by some attributed to Skopas himself, and certainly belonging to his school. The series is especially rich in the Italian department, in which are two striking terracotta busts. One of them is a bearded head, which at Florence, at least, has been generally accepted as from the hand of Cellini; the other, by Pollajuolo, is the original of the well-known marble bust of Lorenzo de' Medici, the lower part of the face being evidently moulded from the head after death. The sculptures and reliefs, in various materials, include representative works of the schools of Orcagna, Mino da Fiesole, Benedetto da Majano, Rossellino, and others. Two reliefs—one in marble, the other in *pietra serena*—are ascribed to Desiderio da Settignano; and there is one of the terracotta originals of Pierino da Vinci's tragic group representing Ugolino in the *Torre del Fame*.

The series of majolica includes selected specimens, many of them signed works, from all the principal Italian fabrics, Hispano-Moresque, Rhodian and Persian wares, a fine Palissy plateau, and other interesting French pieces, and must be regarded as in the highest degree representative. Among the more important works of the class are a tabernacle and part of an altar-piece by Andrea della Robbia.

The bronzes begin with figures illustrative of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Graeco-Roman art; and include the important Aphrodite from Stratonikê in Karia. The Italian series is exceedingly rich, and supplies some noteworthy examples of the styles of Ghiberti, Cellini, Ammanati, Giovanni da Bologna, and others; while among the plaquettes, in which the collection is especially strong, is probably the finest existing group of the works of Moderno.—*Academy*, Dec. 1.

**ST. ALBANS.**—*Ruination-Restoration*.—In the course of a mordant article upon "Restoration and Ruination" the *Builder* of last week gives woodcuts: 1, an elevation of the new façade of the south transept of St. Albans' abbey-church; and, 2, the interior of the same, showing the manner in which it has been dealt with, at the expense and according to the taste and architectural skill of Lord Grimthorpe, to whom one of the most important buildings and valuable historical relics in England has been delivered as a prey. Whereas externally the façade shows five lancets grouped according to the mode of the Five Sisters at York, and having their heads ranged with the slopes of the gable, to the sides of which they nearly approach, internally the ceiling of the transept is flat(!) and on the level of the lower springing of the outer two lancets, and the apexes of the five lancets range parallel to the ceiling. Consequently, all that external portion of the grouped lights which is above the level of the ceiling is a sham.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 29.

**WOOLWICH.**—At a meeting (Dec. 6) of the British Archæol. Institute, Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell described a boat, or "dug-out," discovered in the excava-



tions for the Albert Dock at North Woolwich, whose form was peculiar, but the interest of which lay in the fact that a section of the soils above and below it—a thing rarely attended to—showed that it belonged to a period very slightly preceding, if not actually that of, the Roman arrival in Britain.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 15.

**WALES.**—**LLANTWIT-MAJOR** (near) (Glamorganshire).—*Roman Remains.*—On the suggestion of Mr. John Storrie, the Curator of the Cardiff Museum, excavations have been made during the last few weeks in a field locally known as Caermead, lying about a mile to the north-northwest of Llantwit-Major and about half a mile west of the road to Cowbridge.

It was clear from the moment the excavations were begun that the remains were Roman, for fragments of Romano-British pottery and brass coins of the third century were early brought to light. But no one expected to find so far to the south of the Via Julia the remains of a large and well-appointed Roman villa, showing indications of military occupation either here or in the near neighborhood. Yet the building whose foundations are now partly laid bare must have covered about two acres out of the eight which are enclosed and defended by a rampart. In all, the outlines of fifteen rooms have been traced, and of these three are sufficiently exposed to permit one to judge as to their use and style of mural decoration.

The largest lies on the north side and measures 60 ft. by 51 ft. Mr. Storrie believes it to have been used as a prætorium. In some parts the walls are about 9 ft. high—the highest yet met with—and still retain their original wall-plaster with decorations in blue, vermillion, and Pompeian red, these colors being as bright as when first laid on. Next to this room, and at its southeast angle, lies a small room about 12 ft. square, which appears to have been used as a workshop, if one may judge by the metallic fragments, clinkers, and bits of coal which strew the floor. Immediately to the south of this artificers' room is a large hall which has so far proved the chief point of interest, 39 ft. by 27 ft. in its full extent. It is divided into two compartments by a slight wall, pierced by a wide door-space, most likely covered by curtains easily removable when it was needful to throw the two compartments into one. The larger compartment is about twice the size of the other. The entire floor of the hall had been adorned with tessellated pavement, and enough remains to show its general design and quality; but in places it has been sadly mutilated.

In laying bare the pavement of this hall, no fewer than forty-one human skeletons of both sexes and all ages have been met with, and among them the bones of three horses. In one instance, a human skeleton lay beneath that of a horse in such a position as to indicate that the horse had crushed and killed the man by falling upon him. It is evident that this hall had been the scene of a massacre, for, in nearly every instance, the skull or

facial bones have been fractured, and the bodies lie over one another in confused heaps. In four instances there had been an attempt at burial. For this purpose the pavement was torn up and the body laid in an opening not more than six inches deep, its feet towards the east, and then surrounded with stones in the form of a coffin and covered with a few inches of earth. The unburied bodies belong to a small race with brachycephalic skulls; but those that are buried were clearly men of a larger size, and had skulls of the dolichocephalic type. It is reasonable to suppose that the former represent the natives of the district, and the latter the attacking party.

Nothing of value in the way of pottery has been met with, excepting a cinerary urn, which was found a few feet beneath the surface on the outer side of the north wall. There are still traces of a mound having been raised over it. This mound had been cut through and partly levelled at the time when the wall was built; but the urn with its contents remained undisturbed in its original position and beneath its stone covering. The other specimens of pottery are common black and grey ware, and, with the possible exception of a small piece of Samian, are all of Romano-British make. Only six or seven coins have been obtained thus far, and all but one of these are Roman Imperial brass, in rather poor condition, and represent the latter half of the third century, to which belong the great majority of Roman coins hitherto found in Glamorganshire.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 20.

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## AMERICA. UNITED STATES.

**NEW MEXICO.**—*Ancient Pueblo Stone-Idols.*—The most important archaeological treasures ever found in New Mexico came into Santa Fe from the south, yesterday. For about two years, Hon. L. Bradford Prince has been carrying on quite extensive excavations among some of the oldest of the ruined cities in the territory, and with great success. A large number of the stone idols or household gods of which Espejo speaks as being so generally found in Pueblo towns in the time of his expedition (1582), but which were entirely destroyed after the Spanish occupation, have been unearthed, and constitute a unique collection of great value. Judge Prince has the only collection of these in existence, and has loaned seventy specimens to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. These idols are usually about a foot high, but a few have been found considerably larger, and reaching 20 to 22 inches. Some little time ago, in excavating among the mines of one of the ancient southern cities, was discovered an image far larger than any seen before, and on further exploration it was found that it was one of a set of three idols of unusual interest. The central figure is no less

than 38½ inches in height, with a squareish head 8 inches wide, round eyes and nostrils, and a long mouth. On top of the head are protuberances which may represent ears, but are very possibly intended for horns. The arms are carved in relief, the right arm being bent toward the front and the left one hanging directly down: both end in hands with four distinct fingers. The legs are represented bent, as is usual in the larger Pueblo idols. The second figure of the three is that of a woman, very tall and slight (34 inches high) and with the hands clasped in front. The third idol is more massive, being 28 inches high by something over eight wide. The right forearm is bent upward, with the fingers on the lower lip, and the left arm slants to the front and downward. These constitute the largest and most important group ever discovered. While Judge Prince did not mention the exact locality of the mines, they are understood to be in the vicinity of Abo, in Valencia county.—*Santa Fe Herald*, Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON.—*National Museum*.—Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, has recently deposited in the National Museum a number of very fine and extremely rare objects relating principally to the religious worship of the Lamas. These objects include a libation-bowl made of a human skull; a flute made of a thigh bone; a Lamaist rosary, consisting of 108 beads; a prayer wheel; jeweled Buddhist idols; Mongol and Thibetan books; a Lama hymn-book showing a peculiar musical notation; pictures; coins; *etc.* This is probably the first collection brought to the United States from Thibet, and it furnishes much material valuable for study.

The National Museum has recently acquired a collection of curios from the Kassai River, the largest southern affluent of the Congo. These objects were collected in 1885 by Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N. They include short swords which show excellent workmanship, bows and arrows, specimens of the currency of the country (copper), carved drinking-horns, wooden cups, pipes, embroidered and dyed grass-cloths.—*Communicated by Dr. Cyrus Adler*.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.—*Ancient Sculpture from the Pacific Slope*.—The California Academy of Sciences publishes (vol. II, No. 2) a memoir by Dr. GUSTAV EISEN on his researches among the archæological remains in Guatemala. He found at El Portal, Santa Rita, Pantaleon, Los Tarros, Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, and Aguna (as well as in many other places along the Pacific Coast) so numerous traces of ancient monuments that there is scarcely a farm upon which ruins or relics are not found. The monuments on this coast are of a type entirely different from those of Guirigua and Copan: they consist of (1) large and small mounds, about twenty feet high,

made of soil or of soil and stones ; generally, three or four mounds being grouped to form an inclosure : some mounds are several thousand feet in length, others only fifty or sixty ft. (2) Smaller mounds with a low foundation of rough stone without mortar. (3) Bridges and aqueducts of cut stones, laid without mortar, in perfect preservation. Such are found at Santa Lucia and Los Tarros. (4) Stones sculptured with animal or human heads of varied skill : at Los Tarros of beautiful make and design ; at Aguna, very primitive. (5) Richly ornamented hollow stones or fonts, used either for baptism or for sacrifice. (6) Sculptures, in low relief, of mythologic or historic representations. (7) Pottery of different kinds and epochs, such as dishes, vases, musical instruments with human and animal heads. The finest pottery is found on or near the surface, the inferior kinds, about nine feet down.

The sculptured stone-heads, found along the coast, all have a large conical projection, evidently formed for insertion into the walls of the temples.

Dr. Eisen describes the objects found, and illustrates them in 33 figures of artotype plates.

### UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

**SANTIAGO.**—At the fifty-second meeting of the Amer. Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary Raymond read a paper on a Gold Breastplate which was recently dug up by miners at the Great Remance quartz mines, fifteen miles from the city of Santiago, United States of Colombia, Isthmus of Panama. He judged it to be at least 400 years old ; for, after the invasion of Cortez, the natives were not allowed to be buried with any examples of their famous art of gold-making. These breastplates are now exceedingly rare, from the fact that the Spanish invaders were great friends of the melting-pot. This plate is of twenty-three karat gold and weighs 110 pennyweights. It is of curious design and skilful workmanship. It represents a bat with outstretched wings. The body is the head and neck of a deer, while the antlers are in the form of alligators. It was undoubtedly a totem, or coat of arms, representing the elements air, water and earth. The wings of the bat are of beaten gold welded to the head in a masterly way. The body was cast hollow, and the casting shows a higher degree of workmanship than the hammered work.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr.